

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

OFFICIAL

PROGRAM

1924



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OFFICIAL SOUVENIR & PROGRAM
of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
CONVENTION ~ NEW YORK CITY

June, 1924

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Chairmen of Democratic National Committee

From 1852 to 1924, Inclusive

<i>Name</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Place of Convention</i>
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Robert McLane	Md.	1856-1860	Cincinnati
David A. Smalley	Vt.	1860-1864	Charleston and Baltimore
August Belmont	N. Y.	1864-1868	Chicago
August Belmont	N. Y.	1868-1872	New York City
Augustus Schell	N. Y.	1872-1876	St. Louis
Abram S. Hewitt	N. Y.	1876-1880	Cincinnati
William H. Barnum	Conn.	1880-1884-1888	Chicago
Calvin S. Brice	Ohio	1888-1892	Chicago
William F. Harrity	Pa.	1892-1896	Chicago
Sen. James K. Jones	Ark.	1896-1900-1904	Kansas City
Thomas Taggart	Ind.	1904-1908	St. Louis
Norman E. Mack	N. Y.	1908-1912	Denver
W. F. McCombs	N. Y.	1912-1916	Baltimore
Vance C. McCormick	Pa.	1916-1918	St. Louis
Homer S. Cummings	Conn.	1918-1920	San Francisco
George White	Ohio	1920-1921	
Cordell Hull	Tenn.	1921-1924	New York

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OFFICIAL PROGRAM

Democratic National Convention, 1924

[[Tentative Order of Business]]

FIRST DAY

*Convention Meets in Madison Square Garden, New York City
at 12 o'clock noon*

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1924

*Convention will be called to order by Cordell Hull, Chairman of the
Democratic National Committee*

Invocation.

Remarks or address by the presiding officer.

Reading of the Call for the Convention by Charles A. Greathouse, Secretary Democratic National Committee.

Reading of list of temporary officers of the convention suggested by the Democratic National Committee.

Formal election of Temporary Chairman and temporary officers. (The presiding officer submits the name of the Temporary Chairman selected by the National Committee, but any delegate may nominate a candidate from the floor. Motion to close nominations is in order at any time, or no further nomination being offered, the presiding officer may declare nominations closed and direct a roll to be called.)

The presiding officer appoints a committee of three to escort the Temporary Chairman to the platform.

Address by the Temporary Chairman, Hon. Pat Harrison, U. S. Senator from Mississippi.

Address of Welcome by Hon. John F. Hylan, Mayor of the City of New York.

Resolution providing for the rules to govern the convention and their adoption.

Resolution providing for calling the roll by states for the selection of members to constitute the following committees:

Committee on Credentials.
Committee on Permanent Organization.
Committee on Rules and Order of Business.
Committee on Resolutions and Platform.
Committee to Notify Candidate for President.
Committee to Notify Candidate for Vice-President.

Resolution confirming committees as reported.

Announcement by Secretary of time and place for meeting of sub-committees of the Convention.

Optional speeches.

Adjournment of Session.



HONORABLE PAT HARRISON

*Temporary Chairman of the Democratic National
Convention.*

SECOND DAY

Convention called to order by Temporary Chairman at hour fixed by adjournment motion of previous day.

Invocation.

Report of Committee on Credentials and resolution of adoption.

Report of Committee on Permanent Organization and resolution of adoption.

Temporary Chairman appoints committee of four to escort the Permanent Chairman.

Address by the Permanent Chairman.

Report of Committee on Rules and Order of Business and resolution of adoption.

Secretary calls roll of states for report of selections of National Committeemen and National Committeewomen and resolution of adoption.

Resolution empowering Democratic National Committee to fix time and place of the next Democratic National Convention and question on the adoption.

Optional speeches.

Adjournment of session.

THIRD DAY

Convention called to order by Permanent Chairman at hour fixed by adjournment motion of previous day.

Invocation.

Report of Committee on Resolutions and Platform and question on adoption.

Roll call by states for nominating speeches for candidates for President.

Adjournment of session.

FOURTH DAY

Convention called to order by the Permanent Chairman at hour fixed by adjournment of previous day.

Invocation.

Continuation of nominating speeches for candidates for President on roll call by states if not concluded on previous day.

Chairman directs roll call on ballot for candidates for President.

Chairman requests presence on platform of assistant secretaries from those states presenting candidates for President.

Chairman directs roll call by states for the nomination of candidates for Vice-President.

Nominating speeches for Vice-President.

Roll call by states on ballot for Vice-President.

Miscellaneous resolutions—Resolutions of thanks, etc.

Adjournment sine die.

Democratic National Committee

Permanent Headquarters
710 BOND BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIALS

CORDELL HULL, Chairman CHARLES A. GREATHOUSE, Secretary
J. BRUCE KREMER, Vice-Chairman SAMUEL B. AMIDON, Vice-Chairman MRS. EMILY NEWELL BLAIR, Vice-Chairman
RICHARD LINTHICUM, Director of Publicity BURT NEW, Executive Secretary



<i>State</i>	<i>National Committeemen</i>	<i>National Committeewomen</i>
ALABAMA	Walter Moore American Trust Bldg., Birmingham	Mrs. John D. McNeel 1490 Milner Crescent, Birmingham
ARIZONA	W. L. Barnum Phoenix	Mrs. B. J. McKinney Casa Grande
ARKANSAS	Vincent M. Miles 408-412 Merchants Bk. Bldg. Fort Smith	Mrs. James D. Head Texarkana
CALIFORNIA	Isidore B. Dockweiler 1035 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles	Mrs. Charles L. Donohue London Courts, Oakland
COLORADO	Miles G. Saunders Thatcher Bldg., Pueblo	Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee 223 So. Logan St., Denver
CONNECTICUT	Homer S. Cummings Stamford Nat'l Bk. Bldg. Stamford	Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees Rosemary Hall, Greenwich
DELAWARE	Andrew C. Gray DuPont Bldg., Wilmington	Miss Lena Evans Hotel Gordon, Washington, D. C.
FLORIDA	J. T. G. Crawford 610 Bisbee Bldg., Jacksonville	Mrs. Lois K. Mayes Pensacola
GEORGIA	Clark Howell c/o Atlanta Constitution Atlanta	Mrs. F. I. McIntire 220 Hall St., E., Savannah
IDAHO	Robert H. Elder Coeur d'Alene	Mrs. Teresa M. Graham Villa Glendalough, Coeur d'Alene
ILLINOIS	Charles Boeschstein Edwardsville	Mrs. A. L. Smith 7133 Coles Ave., Chicago
INDIANA	Charles A. Greathouse 1520 No. Capitol Ave. Indianapolis	Mrs. Bessie L. Riggs Sullivan
IOWA	Wilbur W. Marsh Waterloo	Miss A. B. Lawther 175 W. 17th St., Dubuque

<i>State</i>	<i>National Committeemen</i>	<i>National Committeewomen</i>
KANSAS	Samuel B. Amidon 505 Fourth Nat'l Bk. Bldg. Wichita	Mrs. Florence G. Farley 904 North Topeka Ave., Wichita
KENTUCKY	Johnson N. Camden Versailles	Mrs. J. C. Cantrill Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York
LOUISIANA	Samuel B. Hicks Shreveport, Address all mail to Frank J. Looney, Com. Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Shreveport.	Mrs. J. E. Friend 1807 Palmer Ave., New Orleans
MAINE	D. J. McGillicuddy Lewiston	Mrs. Gertrude M. Pattangall 1 Green St., Augusta
MARYLAND	John W. Smith Snow Hill	Mrs. Julia Hamilton Briscoe Hagerstown
MASSACHUSETTS	Edward W. Quinn Cambridge	Mrs. M. F. Sullivan 106 Highland Ave., Fall River
MICHIGAN	Judge William F. Connolly Majestic Bldg., Detroit	Mrs. L. C. Boltwood 605 Michigan Trust Bldg. Grand Rapids
MINNESOTA	Howard Everett 319 Commerce Bldg., St. Paul	Mrs. Peter Olesen 201 E. Second Street, Northfield
MISSISSIPPI	Oscar G. Johnston Clarksdale	Mrs. Ernest E. Brown Natchez
MISSOURI	Edward F. Goltra La Salle Bldg., St. Louis	Mrs. Emily Newell Blair 710 Bond Bldg., Washington, D. C.
MONTANA	J. Bruce Kremer Butte	Mrs. R. R. Purcell 320 Holter St., Helena
NEBRASKA	W. H. Thompson Grand Island	Dr. Jennie Callfas 903 Mercer Park Blvd., Omaha
NEVADA	Samuel Pickett 220 Virginia St., Reno	Mrs. James D. Finch 420 Clay-Peters Bldg., Reno
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Robert C. Murchie Concord	Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson Concord
NEW JERSEY	Frank Hague City Hall, Jersey City	Mrs. James J. Billington 2614 Boulevard, Jersey City
NEW MEXICO	Arthur Seligman Santa Fe	Mrs. W. F. Kirby Tucumcari
NEW YORK	Norman E. Mack c/o Buffalo Times, Buffalo	Miss Elisabeth Marbury 33 W. 42nd St., Rm. 1040 New York City
NORTH CAROLINA	Angus W. McLean 516 Chestnut St., Lumberton	Miss Mary O. Graham Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA	H. H. Perry Ellendale	Mrs. Sveinbjorn Johnson Bismarck
OHIO	George White, Marietta	Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke 1185 Andrews Ave., Cleveland
OKLAHOMA	George L. Bowman Kingfisher	Mrs. D. A. McDougal Sapulpa

<i>State</i>	<i>National Committeemen</i>	<i>National Committeewomen</i>
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RHODE ISLAND	Patrick H. Quinn Providence	Mrs. Robert E. Newton 87 Hope St., Providence
SOUTH CAROLINA	John Gary Evans Spartanburg	Mrs. Leroy Springs Lancaster
SOUTH DAKOTA	James Mee Centerville	Mrs. William Hickey Sioux Falls
TENNESSEE	Cordell Hull Carthage (710 Bond Building Washington, D. C.)	Mrs. Benton McMillin 3825 Richland Ave., Nashville
TEXAS	Thomas B. Love Dallas (2400-16th St. 902 Western Indemnity Bldg. Washington, D. C.)	Mrs. Nonie Boren Mahoney 817 Browder St., Dallas
UTAH	James H. Moyle Deseret Bank Bldg.	Mrs. Weston Vernon Logan
VERMONT	Frank H. Duffy Rutland	Mrs. C. M. Brislin Rutland
VIRGINIA	Carter Glass Lynchburg (Senate Office Bldg. Washington, D. C.)	Mrs. Beverly B. Munford 503 E. Grace St., Richmond
WASHINGTON	George F. Christensen Stevenson	Mrs. E. D. Christian 703 E. Ermina Ave., Spokane
WEST VIRGINIA	C. W. Osenton Fayetteville	Mrs. Rose McGraw de Berriz Grafton
WISCONSIN	Joseph Martin Bellin-Buchanan Bldg. Green Bay	Mrs. Gertrude Bowler 512 St. Clair Ave., Sheboygan
WYOMING	Patrick J. Quealy Kemmerer	Mrs. R. D. Hawley Douglas
ALASKA	L. J. Donohoe Cordova	Mrs. John W. Troy Juneau (1060 Bush St. San Francisco, Calif.)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	John F. Costello 434 Woodward Bldg. Washington	Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh 2020 Massachusetts Ave. N. W. Washington
HAWAII	John H. Wilson Honolulu	Mrs. L. L. McCandless Honolulu
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	Robert E. Manly Naga, Camarines Sur	
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CANAL ZONE	M. A. Otero Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Mrs. D. F. Reeder Ancon

Democratic State Chairmen



<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
ALABAMA	R. B. Evins	916 Woodward Bldg., Birmingham
ARIZONA	Vernon L. Vaughn	Phoenix
ARKANSAS	William V. Tompkins	Prescott
CALIFORNIA	Claude F. Purkitt	Court House, Willows (Hdqs. 1069 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco)
COLORADO	Raymond Miller	Brown Palace Hotel, Denver
CONNECTICUT	Edward M. Yoemans	Hartford
DELAWARE	Francis DeH-Janvier	New Castle (Hdqs. 310-311-312 Ford Bldg., Wilmington)
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GEORGIA	G. E. Maddox	Rome
IDAHO	Hon. J. P. Pope	Yates Bldg., Boise
ILLINOIS	John P. Devine	Dixon (Hdqs. 304 Hotel Sherman, Chicago)
INDIANA	Walter S. Chambers	Newcastle (Hdqs. 386 Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis)
IOWA	E. J. Feuling	New Hampton
KANSAS	J. J. Wilson	223 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.
KENTUCKY	Judge Charles A. Hardin	Harrodsburg
LOUISIANA	Martin Behrman	New Orleans, American Bank
MAINE	Dan W. Cony	184 Water St., Augusta
MARYLAND	J. Enos Ray	Chillum (Hdqs. Royal Arcanum Bldg., Baltimore, Md.)
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Sub-Treasury Building, New York City

AT the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets stands the Sub-Treasury Building, formerly the site of Federal Hall where the first Congress of the United States assembled. It was here that George Washington, attired in black velvet, a white waistcoat and silken breeches, was inaugurated. Inside the building is preserved the stone on which he stood. On the pedestal outside, Ward's heroic statue of Washington commemorates the event. The statue was unveiled Nov. 26, 1883, the day on which, one hundred years before, General Washington and his men entered the city at the end of the Revolutionary War.

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NEVADA	William McKnight	14 Fordonia Bldg., Reno
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Chairman Hull and His Work

HEAD OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AS A SOLDIER, JURIST, LEGISLATOR
AND PARTY LEADER

WHEN America, at the call of the last Democratic President, entered the World War it was fortunate for the administration and for the country that among the legislative leaders in Congress was one of the nation's soundest economists—Hon. Cordell Hull, author of the Federal Income and Inheritance Tax legislation and co-author of other war legislation which provided the means of America's military, naval and financial participation in that titanic struggle and insured an ultimate victory.

While economic problems are paramount in this country and throughout the world, following the destruction and dislocation wrought by the great war, it is fortunate for the Democratic party and for the country that the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee should be Representative Hull, who has employed all the resources of the committee and of the party to bring the country to an understanding of the needs which must be met and the remedies which must be applied in the way of legislation.

Constructive Services

It is one thing to conduct a campaign of negation by merely pointing out the failures of the opposition, but it is quite another thing to suggest the ways and means to repair these failures and to make a political party serviceable to the nation. Judge Hull has conspicuously followed the better of these two methods in his two and a half years' service at the head of the Democratic National Committee.

In the opinion of many there has been no more comprehensive treatment of the economic questions which have confronted this country and the world from the beginning of the World War than an article written by Judge Hull in the autumn of 1921 entitled "The Economic Consequences of the Defeat of the Peace Treaty," widely published in the leading newspapers of the country and later widely circulated as a public document, reprinted from the Congressional Record. The sequel told in the events of the last three years has been a vindication of his views.

This sure vision of Judge Hull in 1921 has guided him in the conduct of the Congressional Campaign of 1922 and thus far in the preliminary campaign of 1924. Through speeches and public statements and the publicity that has gone out from headquarters, Chairman Hull has emphasized and reiterated the importance of the economic issues which confront the country. Intimately associated

with these economic issues are principles of moral conduct, and these he has likewise stressed, and in such a way that it has won him encomiums from some of the writers of the opposition press, who have frankly said that under his chairmanship the Democratic National Committee has never shown a higher morale nor commanded greater respect.

Judge Hull has peculiar and conspicuous fitness for the post of chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He is modest and tolerant. He is almost unbelievably industrious. To these natural qualities it has been his lot to add a multifarious experience. Life was simple—and serious—in the little town where Judge Hull was reared. There was a good deal of work to be done to make a mark in that world. But he did it. He studied law and began to practice his profession when still a young man. He was only 21 years old when he was elected to the first office he ever held—membership in the Tennessee House of Representatives. He continued in the legislature until 1897. The Spanish-American war was already inevitable when young Hull had ended his second term in the Tennessee House of Representatives. In a few months this war began. He joined the Fourth Tennessee Regiment of Volunteers and became captain of Company H. That was the beginning of his leadership of men.

His People Are With Him

Back from the war, Cordell Hull returned to the practice of law. His industry and attention to his professional duties—and his fine character—brought him new notice. The lawyers and people of Smith County—Carthage, Chairman Hull's home town, is the county seat—wanted him for judge. He was elected, and served handsomely. From 1907 until 1921 he was a member of the national House of Representatives. He was defeated in 1920 by a few hundred votes, when the "seven million" overwhelmed the land. Many leading Republicans in the House expressed regret at his temporary defeat, feeling that it was a loss to sound economic legislation. But the people of the Fourth District have since revised their judgment in Cordell Hull's favor, and he is back in Congress, having received the largest majority ever given a candidate in his district—something over 8,000.

It was on his election to Congress that Judge Hull became a national figure. He served on the Ways and Means Committee of the House, where his wise and

deep knowledge of economics made him an asset of his party and of the government. When the United States entered the World War there came the task of finding revenues in sums of which the American people had never dreamed. Judge Hull was already equipped to devise the legislation which was to pay the way. Just prior to that time he had written the Federal Income Tax Law and the Inheritance Tax Law, and they were ready for use. The legislation to stabilize the value of Liberty Bonds was initiated by Judge Hull. In 1917 he was head of a board co-operating with the Treasury Department to prepare regulations making the administration of the War Revenue Act more equitable and efficient.

Since his latest election to Congress Judge Hull has played an important role in assisting his colleagues in devising the policies and program of the Democratic minority of Congress.

Judge Hull became a member of the Democratic National Committee from his state in 1914. His colleagues on the committee soon shared the regard and respect for him felt by his associates in Congress. Within two years he was elected a member of the Executive Committee. He was a member of the Committee in the

Congressional campaign of 1914 and in the Presidential campaigns of 1916 and 1920. When Hon. George White of Ohio voluntarily retired from the chairmanship of the National Committee in 1921, the various elements of the organization coincided in the selection of Cordell Hull as the former's successor. His formal election took place in St. Louis on November 1, 1921.

The Congressional campaign of 1922 was Chairman Hull's first political fight of national scope. The strategy of that campaign was largely of his devising. The issues were of the kind he thoroughly understands—the tariff, the ship subsidy, and taxation. With hardly any financial resources and with an organization crippled in many places by the Democratic defeat of 1920, the National Committee, under Chairman Hull's leadership and direction, came through the campaign with Democratic strength and prestige in Congress and in the nation signally increased.

The Presidential campaign about to open was really begun in 1922, because that was part of Chairman Hull's plan. He foresaw that the issues of 1922 would in the main be those of 1924.





MRS. EMILY NEWELL BLAIR

*Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National
Committee*

The Committee's Woman Leader

MRS. EMILY NEWELL BLAIR DISTINGUISHED AS AN
ORGANIZER AND AN ORATOR

MRS. EMILY NEWELL BLAIR, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee in charge of organization of women voters, is a widely known public speaker and magazine writer. She won her first political spurs in managing a county campaign in her own home town of Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri. But she had been "brought up on politics." As a girl, and later as the wife of Harry Wallace Blair, a Joplin lawyer, she participated in county and city campaigns.

She became active in the suffrage movement in Missouri, and had charge of the press and publicity campaign in the days when the suffrage amendment to the Missouri Constitution was adopted. At the time she published "The Missouri Woman."

As a magazine writer, her first series, "Letters of a Contented Wife," attracted wide attention, and later appeared in book form.

Mrs. Blair was once on the staff of the Ladies' Home Journal, and with the beginning of suffrage wrote a series of articles for various publications upon women's entry in politics.

Valuable Public Services

During her husband's war service in France, Mrs. Blair reported in Washington for war work and served under Ida Tarbell in the press department of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. Later, she was assistant to Hannah J. Patterson, associate director of the Field Division of the Council. At the close of the war she wrote the official "History of the Women's Committee" which was published by the Government with a foreword by the Honorable Newton D. Baker, then chairman of the Council.

After her return to Joplin, Mrs. Blair entered actively into the political life of her state. She also resumed her magazine writing, and reported the Republican and Democratic National Conventions in 1920 for the New York Times Current History Magazine. She delivered a series of lectures on citizenship before the student body of the University of Florida, and later organized the women in Florida and Mississippi. In 1920 she campaigned actively for the Democratic Party in Missouri, and following the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco was elected Democratic Na-

tional Committeewoman from Missouri, a position to which she was re-elected April 15 last.

Because of her known ability as an organizer, her established leadership among women voters and her charm as a public speaker, Mrs. Blair was selected in February, 1922, to become the director of the organization of women voters within the Democratic Party. She took up her residence in Washington and later became vice-chairman of the National Committee.

During the more than two years Mrs. Blair has been in charge of this work she has addressed women voters in many national meetings. She is in demand as a speaker on politics at all rallies of the new voters, whether meeting as party members or as members of non-partisan groups. A speech delivered by her before an audience of women voters in Philadelphia on "What Women May Do With the Ballot," which was printed and distributed by the Philadelphia women, has been commented upon as being the most constructive and informative document yet placed before women voters.

A Charming Personality

Mrs. Blair divided the organization of women into seven regional groups and has conducted conferences in six of the regions, adapting the national plan of work to local conditions. Hundreds of clubs have been organized under her direction, and through literature and Schools of Democracy she has taken politics to women in every district of the country.

Small of stature, charming in personality, with vivacious smile and bright brown eyes, Mrs. Blair is unlike the average conception of "a regular woman politician." But her knowledge of politics is broad and she has the knack of making her subject interesting to women. Men in her party consider that she has developed valuable co-operation and has done splendid work for her party.

Mrs. Blair, a Middle Westerner, is a descendant of pioneer Americans, the first of whom landed in 1640. She was educated in Missouri and at Goucher College and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, the Writers' Guild of Missouri, the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the National Pen Women's League, the Women's City Club of Washington, D. C., and other organizations. A son, Newell, and a daughter, Harriet, are in college.





HONORABLE NORMAN E. MACK

Democratic National Committeeman for New York

NORMAN E. MACK
Democratic National Committeeman
New York

NORMAN E. MACK, publisher and political leader, was born July 24, 1858, educated in public schools; established in Buffalo The Sunday Times in 1879 and Daily Times in 1883, of which he has been editor and publisher since that time.

He has represented his party in local and state conventions for over 35 years. Attended first national convention as delegate in 1892. Was elected six times as member of the Democratic National Committee, and when present term expires will have held the position of National Committeeman for 24 years.

Was elected Chairman of the National Committee in 1908 and served four years and retired after conducting the affairs of the party during the National Convention in Baltimore in 1912. He held the position of Chairman of the National Committee, Member of the National Committee, and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1911 and 1912.

Was appointed New York State Member of the Panama Pacific Exposition Commission in 1912 by Governor John A. Dix; was elected Chairman and held that position until the expiration of the commission in 1915, during which time he spent a year in San Francisco.



MISS ELISABETH MARBURY

Democratic National Committeewoman for New York

ELISABETH MARBURY
Democratic National Committeewoman
New York

ELISABETH MARBURY was born in New York City, June 19, 1856; daughter of Francis Ferdinand and Elisabeth McCoun Marbury. Democratic National Committeewoman of the State of New York. Delegate at Large to National Democratic Convention. Honorary Chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary National Convention Committee. State Director of all convention committees of women. Author of "My Crystal Ball." Vice-President of the American Play Company, 33 West 42d Street, New York City, an organization representing authors all over the world, and having branches in Hollywood, Calif., London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Barcelona. Is a member of the Colony, Cosmopolitan, Women's City Club, Woman's Democratic Club and the Pen and Brush. Has received decorations from France, Italy, Belgium and the United States.



THE New York Cotton Exchange welcomes the delegates of the Democratic National Convention to New York, and extends to them a cordial invitation to visit the Exchange any day between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. where they will be made welcome.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

Democratic National Conventions

1832-1924

A PASSING REVIEW OF THE GREAT NATIONAL GATHERINGS, HISTORIC POLITICAL EVENTS AND DISTINCTIVE PERSONAGES

By RICHARD LINTHICUM

Director of Publicity, Democratic National Committee

AS New York this year is the scene of the latest and greatest national political convention in the history of the country, so it was the scene of the first national convention ever held by a political party. After the convention system of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President was adopted, Baltimore was the favorite convention city of the Democrats for a long time; in later years the West and Southwest have been the favorite sections. But New York has the historical distinction of being the first convention city of any political party, for it was there that the Federalists met in September, 1812, and ratified the action of a caucus of state legislators which had been held at Albany by nominating De Witt Clinton of New York for President and Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania for Vice-President.

President James Madison that year was the candidate of the Republican party (as the present Democratic party was then known) and was unanimously nominated by a legislative caucus, which was the method generally followed in the pre-Jacksonian period. Governor Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts was put on the ticket with Madison after Governor John Langdon of New Hampshire had declined the nomination. Madison, with the prestige of the office of Chief Executive and his fame as the "Father of the Constitution," had an additional source of strength by reason of the war with England, which was being waged during the election period, and he was easily re-elected. Although the phrase, "Don't swap horses while crossing a stream," was not in existence as a political slogan, the sentiment was undoubtedly in the minds of the electorate even at that early period.

Beginning of Convention System

The national convention system for political parties came into existence in 1832, and for the first time all parties nominated their candidates in convention. The year 1832 is memorable in political history for other reasons as well. Prior to that time the political parties had not issued platforms. The national Republican party, or Whig party as it came to be known, that year adopted the first platform ever issued by a political party in the United States, although it was adopted in the convention which originally nominated Henry Clay of Kentucky for President and John Sergeant of

Pennsylvania for Vice-President. This convention met in 1831, but the making of a platform was left to a National Assembly of Young Men, which met in Washington in May, 1832.

A second reason why the year 1832 is politically memorable, especially to Democrats, is that in the Democratic National Convention that year—the first Democratic National Convention ever held—a rule was adopted requiring a two-thirds vote to make a nomination. That rule has been in existence ever since. From time to time there has been talk of changing it, and sporadic efforts have been made to do so, but they have all been unavailing so far. In 1844 the two-thirds rule was readopted, for a purpose which will be shown in discussing the Democratic Convention of that year.

The Party of the People

The Democratic National Convention of 1832 met at Baltimore on May 21, and unanimously nominated President Andrew Jackson of Tennessee for re-election and Martin Van Buren of New York for Vice-President. No platform was issued to offset the Whig declaration, and none was needed, for Jackson's personal popularity was alone a sufficiently winning factor, in addition to which the Democratic party under his candidacy from 1824 to 1828 and under his presidency from 1828 to 1832 had been confirmed as the party of the people. As the hero of the battle of New Orleans he had a strong basis for popularity, which, when reinforced by the slogan of his followers, "To the victor belong the spoils," had won the campaign of 1828.

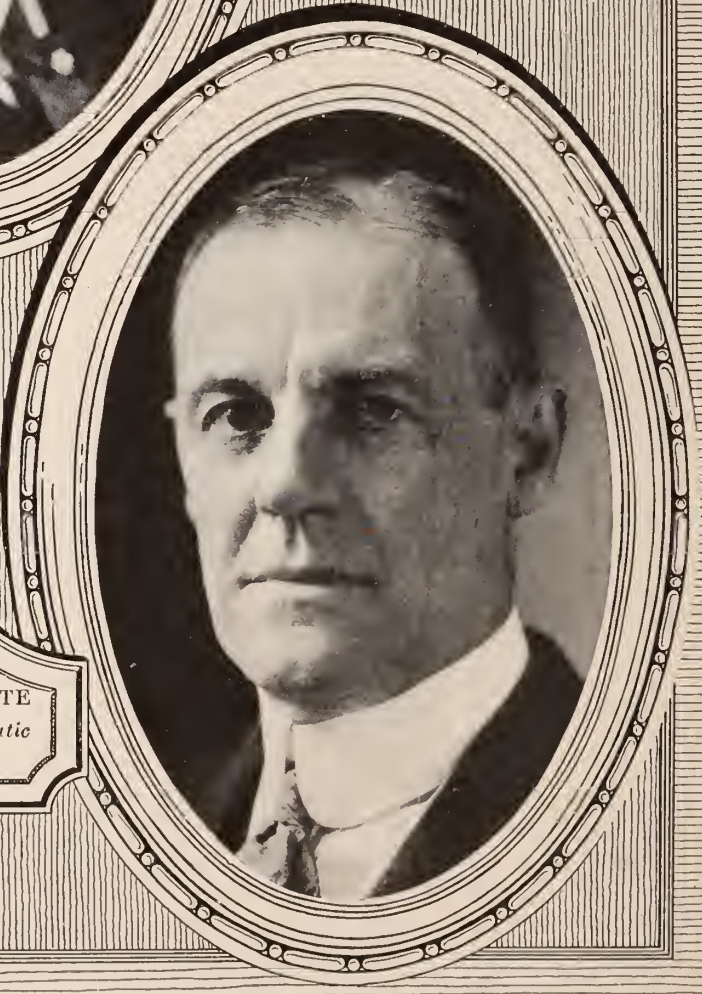
The personal popularity of Jackson had been demonstrated in the campaign of 1824, when he was first nominated for President and received a plurality of the popular vote over John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, William A. Crawford of Georgia and Henry Clay of Kentucky, but did not have a majority of the electoral votes, so that the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, and Adams won. The extravagance of the Adams administration, together with the fact that Adams was a candidate of the aristocratic element, gained many votes for Jackson in the 1828 election and gave him a substantial victory over Adams that year.

Inception of Platform Idea

In 1832, when Jackson was running for the third time and for the second term, Henry Clay, his opponent, was



HONORABLE
HOMER S. CUMMINGS
*Former Chairman of the Democratic
National Committee*



HONORABLE GEORGE WHITE
*Former Chairman of the Democratic
National Committee*

running for the second time, and was doomed to go down to defeat that year, and once later, in 1844. Henry Clay and William Jennings Bryan are the only presidential candidates who ran three times without reaching the presidency. Both were distinguished for their large personal following and as great orators who had the power to arouse the enthusiasm of the populace, but neither was quite able to reach the goal. Both of the administrations of Jackson were stormy, which was characteristic of his personality, but his honesty, courage, patriotism and regard for the masses of the people stand out as political virtues worthy of emulation for all time.

Nominations for the 1836 campaign were made by the Democrats in May, 1835. The Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore and nominated Vice-President Martin Van Buren of New York for President by acclamation, and Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky for Vice-President. No platform was issued, but this year witnessed the inception of the platform idea by the Democrats in the shape of a declaration of party principles. New York has the historical distinction of having put out this pseudo-platform, which was issued by the Democrats of that state and set a precedent for future platform declarations by the Democratic party. The New York State Whigs followed suit with resolutions attacking Van Buren and accusing him of plotting with Jackson to gain the Presidency.

New Apportionment of Delegates

Van Buren's opponent was General William Henry Harrison of Ohio, the hero of Tippecanoe, with John Tyler of Virginia as his running mate. Van Buren received 20,000 plurality of the popular vote, but objection was raised to his election on the ground that Michigan, which gave its vote to Van Buren, had not been formally admitted to the Union. A congressional committee, which considered the matter, reported that Van Buren was elected without the vote of Michigan, and he was declared elected. The election of the vice-president was made by the Senate, as no candidate for that office had received a majority. The Senate named Richard M. Johnson.

In the Democratic National Convention which nominated Van Buren and Johnson the method of apportioning delegates on the basis of representation in Congress was first adopted. In this convention (May 20, 1835) the number of delegates was restricted to the number of representatives in Congress, although there were many times that number of delegates present.

President Van Buren was unanimously renominated by the Democratic National Convention which met at Baltimore May 5, 1840. The nomination for vice-president was left to the various states. Vice-President Richard M. Johnson received a plurality over his Democratic competitor. The Whigs again nominated General Harrison for President and John Tyler for Vice-President.

This was the famous "Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider" campaign, and resulted in the overwhelming success of the Whig ticket.

It was in this campaign that the ground-work of the present Republican party was laid. Back in 1833 the National Anti-Slavery Society had been formed, and its members soon became known as Abolitionists. The breaking up of Abolitionist meetings, the destruction of printing presses and the killing of Owen Lovejoy increased the ranks of the Abolitionists to such an extent that the national Abolitionist party had a convention which met at Warsaw, N. Y., on November 13, 1839. This convention adjourned to meet on April 1, 1840, at Albany, where it nominated James D. Birney of New York for President and Francis Lemoyne of Pennsylvania for Vice-President and passed an anti-slavery resolution.

New York State, therefore, has the historical distinction of being the scene of the first National Convention of the National Abolition party, out of which grew the present Republican party in 1856.

The Annexation of Texas

In the Democratic convention of 1844, which met at Baltimore on May 27, Van Buren was again a candidate for the presidential nomination and a majority of the delegates were pledged to vote for him. The annexation of Texas was a burning issue, especially with the Southern delegates, as was also the reoccupation of Oregon. Van Buren's views on the annexation of Texas were unsatisfactory to the Southern delegates, who proposed and secured the re-adoption of the Two-Thirds Rule, thereby preventing Van Buren's nomination. The convention nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee for President and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania for Vice-President, after Silas Wright of New York had declined the latter nomination.

The platform reaffirmed the strict Constructionist platform of 1840 and demanded the reoccupation of Oregon and the annexation of Texas. The Whig convention, which met at Baltimore on May 1, nominated Henry Clay for the third and last time for President and Theodore Frelinghuysen of New York for Vice-President. Clay's position on the Texas question was the same as Van Buren's—that is to say he did not favor it just then. The election that year was the closest of all national contests with the exception of 1876, but Polk won by a slender majority.

The Abolitionists, who had renominated Birney at a convention at Buffalo, polled 65,608 votes, as compared with 7,059 in 1840. It is of current interest to note that the Whig platform of 1844 declared for a tariff for revenue only and a single term for the President.

In 1848 the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore on May 22-26 nominated Louis Cass of Michigan for President and General William O. Butler of Kentucky for Vice-President.



HONORABLE
J. BRUCE KREMER
*Vice-Chairman of the Democratic
National Committee*



HONORABLE
SAMUEL B. AMIDON
*Vice-Chairman of the Democratic
National Committee*

The Whigs nominated General Zachary Taylor of Louisiana, the Mexican War hero, for President, and Millard Fillmore of New York for Vice-President. Taylor and Fillmore were elected. Taylor died in office and was succeeded by Fillmore.

The election of 1848 was the first presidential election held under the law requiring presidential elections to be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The law was passed in 1845.

Former President Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts were nominated by a new party known as the Free Soilers in convention at Buffalo on August 9, and the Free Soilers were joined by the Old Liberty party and other northern Democrats opposed to slavery.

Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, ex-Brigadier General and former U. S. Senator, and U. S. Senator William Rufus King of Alabama were the Democratic nominees in 1852. The convention met at Baltimore on June 1-6. The Whig convention also met at Baltimore and nominated General Winfield Scott of New Jersey and Secretary of the Navy William A. Graham of North Carolina for President and Vice-President respectively.

The Democratic platform reaffirmed the platform of 1848, which was a reaffirmation of the platform of 1840, favored a tariff for revenue and the payment of the national debt and opposed legislation of a monopolistic character. The Whig platform that year was similar, endorsing the compromise of 1850 and the fugitive slave law. The Whig electors carried only four states while Pierce and King carried twenty-seven.

Slavery a Growing Issue

When the Democratic National Convention met at Cincinnati on June 2, 1856, and nominated James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, U. S. Minister to England, for President, and for Vice-President John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, the Republican party had been organized, succeeding the Whig party as the Whig party had succeeded the Federalists, and the extension of slavery was a growing issue which was ultimately to divide the nation as it was then dividing individuals in party allegiance. The nominees of the new Republican party were John C. Fremont of California for President and ex-U. S. Senator William L. Dayton of New Jersey for Vice-President.

What was left of the Whig party held a convention at Baltimore September 17-18 and ratified the nominees of the so-called American (Know-nothing) party—ex-President Millard Fillmore and A. J. Donaldson.

The year 1856 marked the beginning of long platform declarations covering the increased number of issues upon which parties were divided. Buchanan and Breckinridge were elected. The New Republican party had 8 electoral votes in a total of 296.

One of the stormiest conventions ever held by the Democratic party was that which met at Charleston, S. C., on April 23, 1860, resulting in a split between the Northern Democrats, who favored Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, then a U. S. Senator, and the Southern wing, which favored John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. After the adoption of the Douglas platform the delegations from a number of southern states withdrew. This convention nominated Douglas for President and Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia for Vice-President. The seceding delegates, after adopting a platform, adjourned to meet in Richmond, Va., and again adjourned to Baltimore, where on June 28 they nominated for President John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky and for Vice-President Joseph Lane of Oregon.

The Rise of Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln had laid the foundation for his presidential nomination in his debates with Douglas, and on May 16, 1860, the Republican National Convention at Chicago nominated Lincoln for President and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President. The Republican platform that year favored the tariff for revenue and for the protection of industrial development, and also favored the construction of the Pacific Railroad, the beginning of grants and subsidies to railroad corporations, out of which grew the great Credit Mobilier scandal.

Lincoln and Hamlin received 180 of the 380 electoral votes; Breckinridge and Lane, 72; Douglas and Johnson, 12, while 39 went to John Bell of Tennessee and Edward Everett of Massachusetts, who had been nominated by the Constitutional Union Party, composed largely of dissenting Democrats and organized by General Sam Houston of Texas.

The Civil War, then being waged, was the overshadowing issue when Lincoln was unanimously renominated in 1864 by the Republican convention, which met at Baltimore on June 7. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee was nominated for Vice-President.

A Memorable Convention

The Democratic Convention of 1864 met at Chicago on August 29, and nominated General George D. McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton of Ohio for Vice-President. An interesting fact in the election that year was the close vote in Pennsylvania, where Lincoln's majority was only 20,000, attributed to the fact that General McClellan was a native of that state.

Johnson became President after Lincoln's assassination on April 14, 1865. He was impeached on February 24, 1868, but one vote was lacking to make the necessary two-thirds for conviction.

New York secured the Democratic Convention in 1868, which met on July 4-11 and nominated ex-Governor Horatio Seymour for President and Francis P.



CHAS. A. GREATHOUSE
Secretary



MRS. GEORGE F. MARA



GEORGE F. MARA
Assistant to Chairman



RICHARD LINTHICUM
Director of Publicity



BURT NEW
Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE STAFF, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

Blair, Jr., for Vice-President. The convention, which met in Tammany Hall, was the most memorable in party annals. It was the last Democratic Convention to be held in New York City until the present one in 1924. This year Tammany Hall, where the 1868 Democratic Convention was held, will reproduce the decorations used on that occasion.

The Republican Convention, which met at Chicago on May 20-22, nominated General Ulysses S. Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax of Indiana for Vice-President. Both platforms that year denounced Andrew Johnson. Grant and Colfax received a majority of the electoral votes.

A Split in Camp

The Democratic Convention of 1872 met at Baltimore on July 9. The Liberal Republican Convention had met at Cincinnati on May 1 and had nominated for President Horace Greeley of New York, editor of the New York Tribune, then the leading Republican newspaper of the country, Governor B. Gratz Brown of Missouri for Vice-President. The Democratic Convention nominated the candidates of the Liberal Republicans and ratified their platform. What was called a Straight-out Democratic Convention met at Louisville, Ky., September 3, and nominated Charles O'Connor, who was the Labor-Reform candidate, for President, and John Q. Adams of Massachusetts for Vice-President.

The campaign of 1872 marked the beginning of the agitation for Civil Service reform. The year 1872 also witnessed the holding of a National Prohibition Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on February 22, which nominated James Black of Pennsylvania for President and Rev. John Russell of Michigan for Vice-President. A feature of the Prohibition convention platform was a demand for equal suffrage.

Credit Mobilier Scandal

The Republican Convention met at Philadelphia on June 5-6. It renominated Grant for President and United States Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts for Vice-President. The second administration of President Grant was marked by a long list of scandals, of which the Credit Mobilier was the outstanding one.

Governor Samuel J. Tilden of New York and ex-Governor Thomas J. Hendricks of Indiana, the Democratic nominees in 1876, were named at a convention which met at St. Louis on June 27-29.

The Republican Convention of 1876 met at Cincinnati on June 14-16 and nominated Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio and William A. Wheeler of New York. The campaign was one of the most hotly contested in American politics, resulting in a contest, decided by an electoral commission of five Senators and five Representatives and five Supreme Court Justices. Eight members of this

commission were Republicans and seven Democrats. By a strict party vote Hayes and Wheeler were declared elected, but the House passed a resolution declaring Tilden and Hendricks elected on the face of the returns. Party feeling ran high, and in the belief of many people a civil war was averted only by the courage and patriotism of Governor Tilden.

In the Republican Convention of 1876 James G. Blaine of Maine, one of the aspirants for the presidential nomination, was given the title of the "Plumed Knight" in a speech made by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

General Winfield Scott Hancock of Pennsylvania, a Civil War hero, was the Democratic nominee for President, and ex-Congressman William H. English of Indiana the nominee for Vice-President, named by the National Convention held at Cincinnati on June 22-24, 1880.

The Republican Convention met in Chicago on June 2-8, 1880, and nominated James A. Garfield of Ohio, who was then a Senator-elect, for President and Chester A. Arthur of New York for Vice-President. Garfield attended the convention as a delegate and made the nominating speech for John Sherman of Ohio. The delegates forgot all about Sherman and nominated the splendid orator instead. In this convention General Grant was a candidate for a third term and had 306 votes, which stood with him to the end. Later medals were struck off bearing the number 306 and distributed among the Grant delegates, who treasured them ever after as souvenirs.

Grover Cleveland Wins

In 1884 the Democratic Convention met at Chicago on June 8-11 and nominated Governor Grover Cleveland of New York and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana for President and Vice-President, respectively. The Republican Convention met in Chicago on June 3-6 and nominated James G. Blaine of Maine and ex-United States Senator John A. Logan of Illinois for President and Vice-President, respectively.

In campaign which followed, Governor Cleveland stressed the tariff reform issue, which won him many votes, but his great gain in strength was from the independents, commonly known as the "mugwumps," led by George William Curtis, Carl Schurz, Henry Ward Beecher, and other prominent men. What eventually proved to be the decisive factor in the campaign was a speech by the Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, in which he declared that the antecedents of the Democratic party were "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." Blaine's Catholic following deserted him and Cleveland was saved by the vote of New York, which state he carried by 1,149 plurality of the popular vote.

The Greenback Party, which that year nominated General Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts for President, took a decided slump, and its vote fell off to nearly

a third of the vote for General James B. Weaver of Iowa, the Greenback candidate in 1880.

In 1888 the Democratic Convention, which met at St. Louis on June 5, renominated President Cleveland by acclamation and named former United States Senator Allan G. Thurman of Ohio, "the noblest Roman of them all," for Vice-President.

The Republican Convention, which met in Chicago on June 19 and remained in session six days, nominated ex-United States Senator Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, a grandson of President William Henry Harrison, for President and Levi P. Morton of New York for Vice-President. This was known as the "Big Hat Campaign," from the fact that the fur beaver of General Harrison's grandfather was used as a party emblem. Among other things the Republican platform had declared for the gold standard. Harrison and Morton won, although Cleveland and Thurman received a plurality of 95,713 of the popular vote.

Cleveland Again

Grover Cleveland was nominated for the third time at the Democratic National Convention which met at Chicago on June 21, 1892. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois was nominated for Vice-President. The Republican National Convention of 1892 met at Minneapolis on June 7-10 and renominated President Harrison, with Whitelaw Reid, editor and owner of the New York Tribune, for Vice-President. Grover Cleveland was elected for the second time, carrying his own state, New York, while Illinois also gave its vote to the Democratic nominee.

One of the most memorable conventions of the Democratic party was that of 1896, which met in Chicago on July 7 and nominated William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska for President and Arthur Sewall of Maine for Vice-President, with the free and unlimited coinage of silver as the chief issue in that memorable campaign.

Bryan and Free Silver

The Republican convention of that year met at St. Louis and nominated ex-Governor William McKinley of Ohio for President and Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey for Vice-President. In a split on the silver question, thirty-four silverite delegates of the mining states of the West, led by United States Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado and George Buchanan of Utah, withdrew from the convention. This element later organized as Silver Republicans and supported the Democratic ticket.

The Populist Party, technically known as the People's Party, held a convention in St. Louis on July 22 and nominated the Democratic nominee, William J. Bryan, for President, and Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for Vice-President. The Populist and Silverites that year

gave Bryan 245,728 votes, and the Republican ticket had a majority of the electoral and popular votes.

The Democratic Convention in 1900 met at Kansas City on July 4, and unanimously renominated William J. Bryan for President and ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for Vice-President. The Democratic platform again declared for bi-metalism and also favored direct election of Senators by the people. In the meantime Spanish-American War had been fought, and the Democratic platform denounced what it called Republican Imperialism with respect to the Philippines and Porto Rico. The Republican Convention of 1900 met at Philadelphia on June 19 and unanimously renominated President McKinley for President and Theodore Roosevelt of New York for Vice-President. The 1896 campaign was waged over again with a similar result. President McKinley was shot on September 6, 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and died September 14, Theodore Roosevelt succeeding to the presidency.

The Democratic Convention of 1904 was held at St. Louis, beginning July 7, and nominated for President Alton B. Parker of New York, Chief Judge of the State Court of Appeals, and for Vice-President ex-United States Senator Henry Gassaway Davis of West Virginia. Although the platform was silent on the money question, Judge Parker sent a telegram to William F. Sheehan, his representative at the convention, declaring that he regarded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established. The Republican Convention of 1904 met at Chicago on June 22, and nominated President Theodore Roosevelt for President by acclamation, and United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana for Vice-President.

Roosevelt to the Fore

Prior to his nomination President Roosevelt had waged an aggressive campaign for the nomination and had practically eliminated all competitors. One event which contributed largely to the Democratic defeat that year was a question put out in the closing days of the campaign by Judge Parker concerning an alleged large sum of money raised in Wall Street in behalf of Col. Roosevelt's election. Col. Roosevelt made an emphatic denial and accused Judge Parker of lying. It was too late in the campaign for Judge Parker to present an effective reply. But some time after the election a letter from Edward H. Harriman, one of the rulers of Wall Street, was made public in which it was stated that he, Harriman, had raised \$240,000 in Wall Street for the Republican campaign fund. Roosevelt and Fairbanks were elected, having more than two and a half million plurality of the popular vote.

In 1908 the Democratic National Convention met at Denver on July 7 and again nominated William J. Bryan for President and John W. Kern of Indiana for Vice-President. The Republican Convention of 1908 met at

Chicago on June 16 and nominated Secretary of War William H. Taft of Ohio for President on the first ballot and Congressman James S. Sherman of New York for Vice-President. President Roosevelt was credited with having brought about the nomination of Mr. Taft, and the Democratic platform charged that he had used patronage to secure that result. The Democratic platform that year declared for a United States Department of Labor, an income tax and a merchant marine.

Taft and Sherman were elected, although Bryan received more votes than he had in 1900.

Republicans Meet Trouble

The year 1912 was a stormy and disastrous one for the Republican party. Ex-President Roosevelt, who was credited with having put Mr. Taft in the White House, became dissatisfied with the administration of his protege, and at the Republican National Convention, which met that year at Chicago, June 18, led a revolt after President Taft had been renominated on the first ballot. Vice-President Sherman also received a renomination, but died October 30, and Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, President of Columbia University, was substituted and received the vice-presidential electoral vote cast that year.

On the one ballot taken, 344 delegates, who called themselves progressives, did not vote. Following the revolt of the anti-Taft delegates, a so-called Progressive Republican Convention was held at Chicago on August 5 and unanimously nominated ex-President Theodore Roosevelt for President and Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California for Vice-President.

Woodrow Wilson Wins

The Democratic Convention of 1912 met at Baltimore on June 25, with Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, as the leading candidate. Speaker Clark obtained the votes of a majority of the delegates, but fell short of the two-thirds necessary to nominate in the Democratic Convention. His opponent was Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey, and former President of Princeton University. Governor Wilson was nominated on the forty-sixth ballot. The platform that year demanded presidential primaries and a single term for President. Thomas R. Marshall, Governor of Indiana, was nominated for Vice-President.

The Progressive party that year became known as the Bull Moose party, from a remark made by Col. Roosevelt, who when asked how he felt, replied that he felt "like a Bull Moose." The campaign was a hotly contested one, and speech-making tours were made by all the candidates.

Wilson received 435 electoral votes, Roosevelt 88 and Taft 8, the latter from Utah and Vermont.

When the Democratic Convention of 1916 met at St. Louis on June 14, the World War had been waging

nearly two years. President Wilson, by a declaration of neutrality and the exercise of every diplomatic means, had kept the United States from becoming a participant. President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall were renominated by acclamation. It is interesting to note that President Wilson regarded the number 13 as his lucky number, and in the Democratic Convention of 1916 there were thirteen women delegates. Platform features of the Democratic party in 1916 were for an army adequate for order, safety, and defense, with an adequate citizens' reserve, and for self-determination of small nations. The platform also favored "the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, state by state, on the same terms as to men."

The Republican Convention of 1916 met at Chicago on June 7 and was presided over by United States Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, who was to be the successful nominee of the party at the next convention. United States Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes of New York was nominated for President and former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks was nominated for Vice-President. Mr. Justice Hughes later resigned from the Supreme Court to accept the presidential nomination, the first instance of the kind in the history of the country. There were two women delegates in the Republican Convention.

Re-election of Wilson

The Progressive ("Bull Moose") Convention met at Chicago on June 7, with 626 delegates, 33 of whom were women, and attempted to induce the Republicans to agree to joint nominations. Failing in this, the convention nominated Roosevelt for President and John M. Parker of Louisiana for Vice-President. These nominations were made four minutes before Mr. Justice Hughes was nominated in the Republican Convention. Col. Roosevelt, however, after more than two weeks' consideration, declined the nomination and advised his following to support Mr. Hughes.

The Democratic slogan that year, which won President Wilson many votes was "He kept us out of war."

The sensational event of the election was the premature announcement through the press of the country that Mr. Hughes had been elected. This announcement was based on incomplete returns, those from the West coming in slowly. For several days the election was in doubt until it became known that the vote of California had been cast for Wilson, which insured his election.

Although President Wilson had used every honorable means to preserve neutrality and keep the United States out of the World War, the sinking of the Lusitania in May, 1915, by a German submarine had stirred the war feeling of the country, and by some, including Republicans, the President was criticised for not entering the war at that time. The unrestricted use of the submarine by Germany finally brought about a declaration of



HONORABLE ALFRED E. SMITH
*Governor of the State of
New York*



HONORABLE JOHN F. HYLAN
*Mayor of the City of
New York*

war on the part of the United States on April 6, 1917, one month and two days after President Wilson began his second term. The Democratic National Convention of 1920 met in San Francisco on June 28. It was prolonged until July 5 when Governor James M. Cox of Ohio was nominated on the 44th ballot. The following day Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York was nominated for Vice-President. This was the longest convention in the history of the party.

The Republican Convention of 1920 met at Chicago on June 8, and on the tenth ballot nominated United States Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio for President and Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts for Vice-President.

The campaign turned upon the issue of the covenant of the League of Nations, which was Part 1 of the

Treaty of Versailles—the peace treaty of the World War—which President Wilson had negotiated. The Republicans controlled the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and also controlled the Senate by one vote, resulting in the failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty except with reservations unacceptable to the Democrats.

Governor Cox, the Democratic nominee, made a tour of the country, and Senator Harding, following the example set by William McKinley in 1896, made what is known as a "Front Porch Campaign," speaking from the porch of his residence at Marion, Ohio. Harding's majority was upward of seven millions, the largest ever given a presidential candidate.

President Harding died in office at San Francisco on August 2, 1923, and was succeeded by Vice-President Coolidge, who was sworn in by his father, a Justice of the Peace, at his father's home in Vermont.

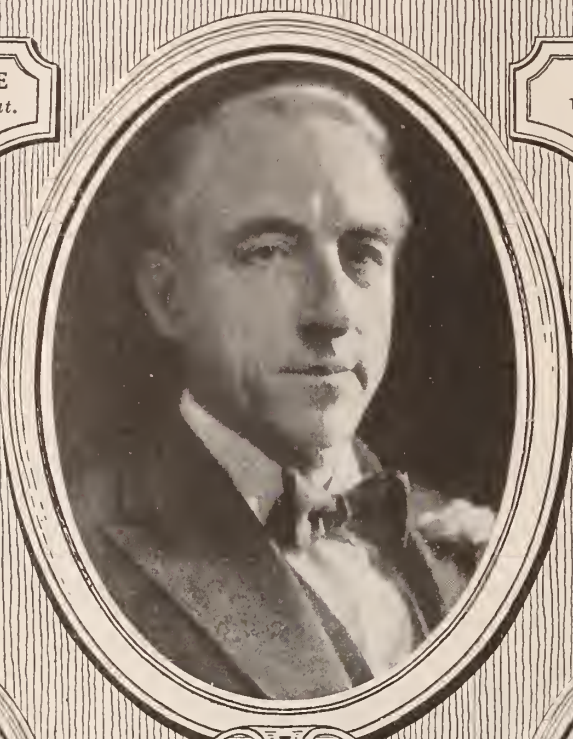




HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
*Sponsor of New York Nat.
Convention Committee*



STANLEY J. QUINN
*Vice-Chairman Executive
Committee*



JOSEPH P. DAY
General Chairman



GEORGE L. RICKARD
*Donor of Madison Square
Garden*



JOHN R. YOUNG
Secretary

OFFICERS OF NEW YORK NATIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEE

New York—The Wonder City



NEW YORK is at once the most magical and the most misunderstood city in the world. It is probably more worshipped, feared, praised, slandered, loved and hated than any other city of all time. Superlative in size and variety, it continually evokes superlatives. Nobody talks about it moderately and nobody feels about it moderately. Its virtues and vices, its dangers and allurements, its power and its weakness are alike exaggerated.

If only for this reason New York might be called the most characteristically American of all cities. Yet it has become a habit to refer to New York as un-American. Visiting foreigners are invariably told that if they want to know America they must discount New York, because New York does not represent the real America. And when people in other cities of the United States read about vice and crime in New York, they console themselves with the reflection that New York does not represent the real America.

But, as a matter of fact, New York is the most thoroughly representative of all American cities, because it represents every element in American life. To begin with, it is a colossal monument to American energy, ambition, initiative, enterprise and inventive genius. It has been built by these qualities, and the men who have built it have been drawn from every section and every walk of life in America. Among the makers of New York from its earliest days there have been comparatively few who were born here. They have come from New England and the South, from the Middle Atlantic States and the Middle West, from the Northwest and the Southwest and the Pacific Coast to give their genius and strength and ambition to the creation of this great metropolis.

The City of All Americans

And it is the same kind of people who are managing and developing the New York of to-day. It is a familiar jest that one seldom meets a born New Yorker, and in sober fact one seldom does. For most of our typical New Yorkers—and especially those who hold leadership in business and industry and the professions—have come from the smaller cities and towns and villages and farms all over the country. If the population of the city includes a substantial percentage of people of foreign birth and descent, this also is characteristically American.

Because it has been built by people from every part of the country, because its population includes a large proportion of people who were born elsewhere, New York is perhaps the least sectional of American cities. It does

not belong to any one section of the country. It belongs to the entire nation. It is the nation's metropolis, the symbol of America's energy, wealth and power. And the citizen of the smallest town or hamlet has a right to feel as much share in it and as much pride in it as the native New Yorker. It is his city—the city of every American.

There exists throughout the country a certain distrust of New York, a certain feeling of alienation from New York, which is entirely unwarranted. New York is a very friendly city. It welcomes the visitor, it is very glad to have him, it feels pleased if he likes it, it does not try to prey upon him. New York is the greatest Mecca for tourists in the world; it receives more visitors daily than any other city in the world. Yet, unlike most other tourist centers, it never tries to make visitors pay more than its own residents. On the contrary, it tries in many ways to make things cheaper for them. The New York hotels, for example, never raise their rates, no matter how crowded they are, and very often make concessions to conventions and visiting parties.

A City of Superlatives

The trouble is that although New York welcomes visitors, tries to make them feel at home, and offers them every possible facility for enjoyment and profit, it has not yet found a way to let all the people of the country know these things. It is so enormous, it includes such a multitude of different interests and activities, it is so terrifically busy with its own affairs, that it cannot organize to speak for itself as easily as smaller communities can. Also it is too much disposed to feel that everybody outside New York knows all about it and doesn't need to be told. And finally it feels that a city so full of marvels could not tell all about itself without sounding extravagantly boastful.

There is something to be said for this feeling, since it is impossible to tell the truth about what New York is and has to offer without using superlatives in almost every sentence. For example, New York is the largest city in the world. It is the world's greatest seaport, its incoming and outgoing tonnage amounting to about 40,000,000 annually. It receives more visitors annually than any other city in the world. Its street railways carry more passengers daily than any other railway system in the world. It is the greatest industrial city in the world. Its factories employ more workers than any other two cities in the United States combined. It has more hotels, theatres and other recreational facilities than any other city in the world. And so forth. The list is almost inexhaustible.



Municipal Building, New York City

NEW YORK'S magnificent Municipal Building, in the background, ranks among the world's finest structures. It rises 24 stories above historic Park Row and has an area of 16 acres in floor space. Thirty city departments are housed within its walls. The City Hall, in the foreground, was finished in 1812 and remains one of the most perfect examples of Colonial architecture. The Mayor and other prominent city officials have their offices in City Hall.

COURTESY OF
SCHULTE CIGAR STORES

Some Eloquent Figures

A few figures picked at random from the city's statistics may serve to suggest the enormous scale of its activities. It has 578 miles of water frontage, of which 106 miles have been developed for commercial purposes. It has 187 parks, 118 public playgrounds and 13 free beaches. It has over 30 independent post offices. It has nearly 2,000 miles of car tracks, and moves about 7,000,000 people a day on a five-cent fare. In addition its bus lines carry over 250,000 passengers daily. Over 300,000,000 people enter it every year by rail and ferry. It entertains about 46,000,000 visitors every year—which is considerably more than the population of Great Britain or France. It would take 11,207 ships the size of the *Majestic* to move all these people in one trip.

New York has 749 playhouses and moving picture theatres, with a seating capacity of about 730,000—more than the entire population of Pittsburgh. It has over 1,500 church edifices, with nearly 2,000,000 communicants. It has over 1,000,000 pupils registered in its 632 schools, and employs over 30,000 public school teachers. It has over 100 hospitals caring for about 22,000 patients. Its population increases sufficiently every four years to make a city the size of Boston or St. Louis. It is practically the termination of every American railroad. It erects a new building every fifty minutes. It receives a new baby every four minutes. It does about 75 per cent of the country's total foreign commerce. It can be reached in sleeping or parlor car without transfer from about 80 per cent of all cities in the United States and Canada. It has direct steamship communication with 90 per cent of all ports in Europe, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic Coast, and North, South and Central America and tributary rivers, besides the main ports of the Pacific.

An Undeserved Reputation

Needless to say New York is one of the world's greatest playgrounds, providing every imaginable form of recreation and amusement for the visitor. In this respect it has gained a certain sort of reputation that is entirely undeserved. Despite all that has been said and written to the contrary, New York is morally one of the cleanest cities in the world, and the great majority of its theatres, cabarets, dance halls and other places of amusement are above reproach in this respect. There are places in New York which are not above reproach; but there are similar places in all other cities, even in very small cities, and proportionately they are no worse nor more numerous in New York than elsewhere.

The charge that New York is an immoral city is one of the most wickedly unfair and untrue charges that could be made against it. No doubt the frequency of this charge is due to the fact, already mentioned, that everything about New York is exaggerated. If there is a murder or a hold-up or a scandal of any sort in New York, it is bruited abroad in headlines, and thoughtless

or malicious people point to it as a typical example of the wickedness of New York, forgetting that such things occur in other cities, and that in a community of over 6,000,000 people there is naturally more of everything, including vice and crime, than in smaller communities—forgetting also the fact that millions of people, men and women, live in New York through the whole course of their lives without being once molested either in person or property.

Its Intellectual Activities

The positive, moral, constructive side of New York life is seldom talked about. One hears little of its home life, which for the most part is simple and hospitable. One hears little of its innumerable educational and civic institutions, art galleries, museums, libraries, and other provisions for improving the intellectual and spiritual life of its people. It has several great colleges and universities, and the variety of free lectures and concerts given by the city probably exceeds that offered by any other city in the world. In addition there is usually free admission to lectures and exhibitions in all museums and public institutions.

Apart from these public institutions, private enterprise has provided a wealth of educational facilities in the way of concerts, opera, art exhibitions and so forth. Fifth Avenue and the side streets leading off it constitute in themselves a sort of educational museum, containing not only the flowers of contemporary art but the flowers of contemporary industry. For New York is, among other things, the world's great show window, where contemporary fashion exhibits itself in all its manifestations. It is becoming more and more a creator of fashion, and it is becoming more and more the one great center in which creators of fashion from all over the world display their products. And for this reason, among many other reasons, New York is the world's greatest market.

Supreme in Commerce and Industry

It has been already mentioned that New York is the greatest port in the world, that it runs steamship lines direct to every part of the known world and has transportation facilities direct to every section of the United States. New York consequently is the natural channel through which the bulk of the country's commerce flows, and this alone would be enough to make it the country's greatest market. But in addition it is the greatest industrial city in the world.

One-tenth of all the manufactured goods made in the United States are produced in New York City, and one-seventh are produced in the New York industrial district. Its factories employ more workers than the factories of Chicago and Philadelphia combined, and its output of manufactured goods is greater than the combined output of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Boston, Milwaukee and Buffalo. It is the greatest of all importing markets, and practically all important foreign manufacturers have branches or representatives in New



Battery Park, New York City

HERE, at the tip of Manhattan Island, memories cluster thickest, for this ground has been the scene of some of the richest experiences in New York's eventful history. Surely no other single spot in the world is so deeply etched in the minds of living men, for here millions of voyagers to the New World have first set foot on the American continent.

Here, too, inland visitors will best realize that New York is a port. Leaning on the seawall one can see shipping from every corner of the world. Big liners turn majestically to sea. Pleasure boats go bobbing by. Coastwise traffic turns from the harbor and passes up the East River bound for Long Island Sound. It is a scene of endless fascination. And turning round one gazes up the brick-walled canyon of Broadway. Or notes historic Castle Garden, now housing the Aquarium.

There is no more diverting quarter in the entire metropolis, and none which presents a more dramatic contrast between the old days and the new.

Contributed as a courtesy page by

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GENERAL NAVAL STORES

AMERICAN UNION BANK
DARROW & RUDDEN
PLACIDO MORI

York. It contains the main selling office of the majority of important domestic manufacturers. It is the great money market of the country, and, with the possible exception of London, the greatest money market in the world. It is the great raw cotton market, the bulk of the dealings in American cotton being done on its Exchange. It is the raw silk market of the country. It is the wholesale market par excellence for every kind of dry goods, apparel and dress accessories. And so on. In

dozens of different directions it manifests its industrial, commercial and financial supremacy.

In subsequent pages of this booklet you may read more detailed account of some of the city's activities. Anything like a complete account of them would fill many volumes. But the necessarily brief and incomplete account presented here may serve to give you a general idea of this great metropolis, which is your city, the city of every American.





(1) *Cathedral of St. John the Divine*

CATHEDRAL of St. John the Divine, at Morningside Heights, head of the New York Diocese, Protestant Episcopal Church. Construction is soon to be resumed on this great structure begun 30 years ago. The illustration shows the apse with radiating chapels. The nave, or staff of the cross which the completed Cathedral will form, is the next part to be built. A tower 500 feet high will rise above the present temporary dome.

COMPLIMENTS OF
HARRIET HUBBARD AYER
 INCORPORATED

Random Facts About The Great City

NEW YORK CITY covers an area of 316 square miles and has an estimated population of 6,015,496. It consists of five boroughs: Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. Of these the largest is Queens, with an area of 117 square miles. Brooklyn comes next with 80 square miles, followed by Richmond with 57 square miles, the Bronx with 41 square miles and Manhattan with 19 square miles.

Manhattan has the largest actual population of all the boroughs, but Brooklyn has the largest voting population. It is estimated that the city has increased in population by 2,657,093 during the last twenty-five years. About 38 per cent of this increase is credited to Brooklyn and 28 per cent to the Bronx.

New York has 578 miles of waterfront, which is equivalent to the distance between New York and Indiana. Of this waterfront 106 miles has been developed for commercial use. In comparison, London has only 33 miles of waterfront and Liverpool 34.

About 4,500 foreign vessels and an equal number of coastwise vessels enter New York harbor every year. Floats plying around the harbor transport daily between 1,500 and 2,000 railroad cars. One railroad alone boasted last year of having brought into the city 36,000 cars of perishable goods.

New York has 440 privately owned and 240 municipally owned piers. The city spends annually about \$1,200,000 on its piers and docks, and has already spent a total of about \$130,000,000 on them. Income from the municipal piers and docks last year amounted to over \$7,000,000.

A Royal Employer

The municipality has a payroll of \$375,468,000.08—or over \$1,000,000 a day. Its employees number 94,000, of which all but 2 per cent are in the civil service class. Two-thirds of them are engaged in departments which come directly under the control of the Mayor.

The annual turnover of money by the municipal government, coming and going, has been computed by the city comptroller as \$2,000,000,000.

The municipality owns 2,816 buildings, in which are housed seventeen departments.

It owns a boardwalk at Coney Island measuring 9,500 feet in length and 80 feet in width, and it has started the construction of a five-mile boardwalk at Rockaway.

It has a police department of 13,450 men, with a budget of \$33,187,818.38 for the current year.

It has a fire department of 6,900 men, with a payroll of \$17,901,840.10.

Its appropriation for street cleaning purposes this year amounts to \$20,012,857.58.

Its Marriage License Bureau issues on the average 200 licenses a day.

Within the limits of New York City there are 600 miles of subway and elevated lines and 1,082 miles of street car lines. The total number of passengers carried on subway and elevated lines last year was 1,506,076,001, while the surface lines carried 1,071,736,844. Bus lines carried over 92,000,000 passengers during the year.

It is possible to enjoy a continuous ride of 27.8 miles on the New York subway for five cents.

Some Fancy Figures

The New York telephone system includes 118 central stations, 5,500,000 miles of telephone wire and 1,150,000 telephone instruments. It employs 35,000 persons and puts through an average of more than 4,300,000 telephone calls every day.

New York has ten public markets and fifty-three open-air or street markets, all supervised by the Department of Markets.

It consumes daily about \$4,000,000 worth of food and about 3,000,000 quarts of milk.

Its daily water consumption is about 700,000,000 gallons.

It eats in one day over 9,000,000 eggs, 664,000 pounds of butter, 2,093,425 pounds of white potatoes, 209,562 pounds of sweet potatoes, 1,302,986 pounds of apples, 40,000 bunches of bananas, 602,945 pounds of onions, 279,452 pounds of cabbage, about 75 carloads of groceries and canned goods, 300 carloads of grain and flour, four carloads of fish, over 60 carloads of chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks, about 200 carloads of beef, mutton, pork, etc.

Authentic mortality statistics prove New York to be the healthiest city in the world. Its death rate in 1922 was 12.9 per 1,000, as compared with 16.8 for London, 16.3 for Pittsburgh, 15.52 for Paris, 15.5 for Boston, 14.5 for Philadelphia, 14.1 for St. Louis and 13.48 for Berlin.





American Museum of Natural History

IN the course of a few hours the visitor to New York can, in effect, take a trip around the world by seeing the American Museum of Natural History at 77 th Street and Central Park West. Here one can review the world and its wonders. The curious people that inhabit its remote corners, the birds of the air, beasts of the jungle, and the monsters of the deep are strikingly reproduced here as they appear in their native habitat. The collections, many of them the finest and most complete in the world, are a credit to American science and represent a value of millions of dollars.

CONTRIBUTED AS A COURTESY PAGE

An Industrial and Financial Giant

A SURVEY of the industrial activities of New York places the city beyond any question in the front rank not only of this country but of the world. The latest figures compiled show that in foodstuffs and retail dry goods alone there is an annual turnover of more than \$1,500,000,000.

The headquarters for many industries, New York City does its greatest business in women's clothing, closely followed by men's apparel. Figures show that the value of women's clothing annually manufactured in this city is close to \$900,000,000, while the value of men's clothing manufactured is about \$500,000,000. Next in point of value is printing and publishing, with meat packing and slaughtering fourth. Then come, in the order named, sporting goods, millinery, furs, gloves, knit goods, leather goods, cotton goods, dry goods, automobiles, radios, jewelry, instruments of science, dental supplies, rubber goods, tools, hardware, kitchen utensils, household goods, furniture, musical instruments, books, paper products, drugs and chemicals, varnish, coffee and teas, chocolate, sugar, candy, imported fruits, and tobacco products.

Great and Varied Production

The following table, taken from the 1919 Census, shows the value of the twenty leading products manufactured in New York City:

	Value of Products.
1. Women's clothing	\$866,243,561
2. Men's clothing	480,596,385
3. Printing and publishing.....	345,989,264
4. Slaughtering and meat packing.....	185,244,898
5. Bread and other bakery products...	173,510,000
6. Millinery and lace goods.....	162,186,055
7. Tobacco and tobacco products.....	146,033,207
8. Fur goods	132,145,251
9. Foundry and machine shop products	84,625,843
10. Confectionery and ice cream.....	84,564,630
11. Men's shirts	83,811,354
12. Shipbuilding, steel	81,872,239
13. Knit goods	69,308,818
14. Boots and shoes.....	66,478,600
15. Jewelry.....	65,391,579
16. Paints and varnishes.....	57,360,688
17. Silk goods	54,526,901
18. Coffee and spice, roasting and grind- ing	51,225,279
19. Furnishing goods (men's).....	50,292,860
20. Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	48,404,444

New York City has justifiably been referred to as the financial center of the world. The greatest banking insti-

tutions are gathered, most of them in a radius of about a half a mile, in the lower section of Manhattan. Some New York City institution must of necessity figure in any sizeable financial deal, no matter what part of the country is affected, and every foreign loan placed in the United States is negotiated through a New York bank.

The bank clearings in this city in 1923, according to figures compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank, amounted to \$238,000,000,000, and in the same year the domestic loans floated in New York City amounted to \$4,670,000,000. The foreign loans negotiated and floated here in 1923 amounted to \$316,000,000.

The number of banking institutions in the city (not counting the hundreds of branch organizations) which report to the New York State Banking Department, and which cover the field of national, state, trust, savings and private banks, is 260.

Real Estate Transactions

New York City is the greatest real estate market in the world. It has in its five boroughs 629,486 parcels of real estate, with an assessed valuation of \$10,596,066,348.

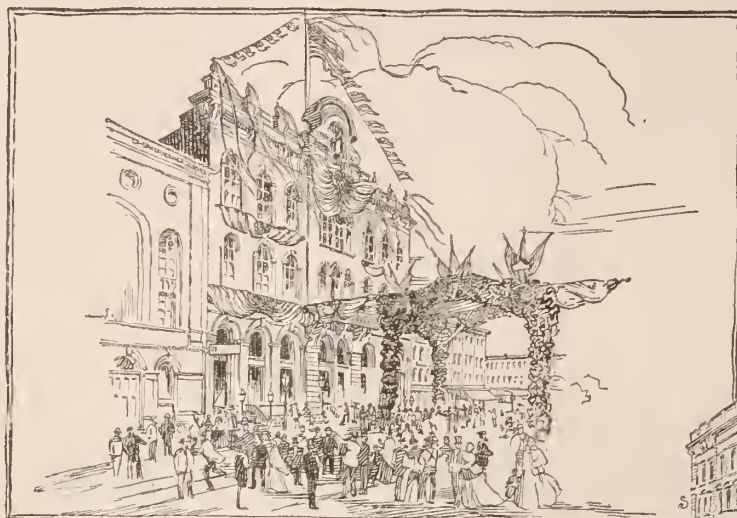
Records compiled for the year 1923 show that there were in real property no less than 184,626 conveyances recorded, covering hotels, theatres, homes and vacant land, the assessed valuation of which is \$2,437,756,405. Of this number Manhattan recorded 16,048, the valuation of which is \$1,128,056,405. Brooklyn recorded 54,850 conveyances, Bronx 15,006 and Queens 60,722. Richmond, or Staten Island, recorded 38,000.

To handle its realty transactions New York employs 12,200 brokers and 6,800 real estate salesmen.

A Mammoth Auction

In no section of the country has the auction realty field been so cultivated as here. Joseph P. Day, recognized as the leader in this branch, last year sold about \$40,000,000 worth of property, involving 30,000 parcels. A record, in this respect, was established by him when the famous Sheepshead Bay racetrack, in Brooklyn, was sold in 4,000 lots for more than \$2,500,000, a task that covered six days of steady bidding.

Life insurance constitutes another important phase of New York's business activities. A recently established research bureau compiles such figures as are turned in by the leading companies representing about 82 per cent of the total life insurance written in the city. This percentage amounted in 1923 to \$728,010,000. Insurance officials, citing these figures as epoch making, declare that there was written close to \$1,000,000,000 in life insurance in New York last year.



Just below is the old Lord & Taylor store at Broadway and Grand Street. Its size, completeness, and cable elevator amazed the delegates of '68.



When Democrats Met, Fifty-six Years Ago

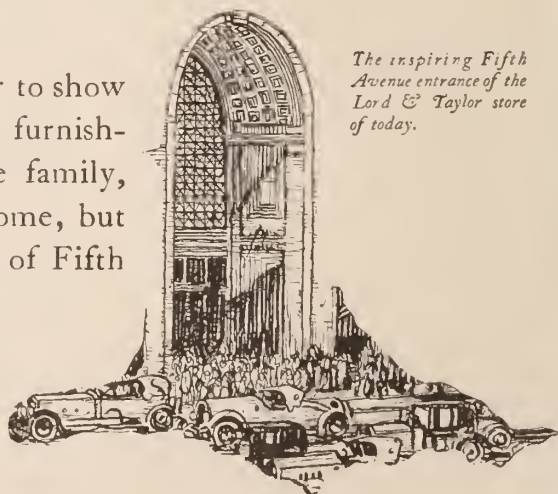
NEW TAMMANY HALL, last word in auditoriums, blazed with light; New York was packed—when Governor Seymour was nominated to oppose General Grant for the presidency. That was in 1868, the last time that Democrats convened here, until the present gathering in the cool, vast spaces of Madison Square Garden.

In those days, LORD & TAYLOR welcomed the delegates in a five story building at Broadway and Grand Street. It delighted the visitors with its size, wealth of merchandise, and sound values—and thrilled them with its cable elevator.

Today, LORD & TAYLOR, eager to show the new fashions in gifts, home furnishings, and apparel for the entire family, extends the same warm welcome, but from a new setting—in the heart of Fifth Avenue.

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE
38TH AND 39TH STREETS
FOUNDED IN 1826



The inspiring Fifth Avenue entrance of the Lord & Taylor store of today.

A Great Traffic Center

AS a seaport New York stands in a class by itself. Other ports have, from time to time, attempted to minimize its importance; but figures do not lie. Other ports have tried in vain to snare from the New York harbor its shipping supremacy, its potency as the strongest magnet for ships on this side of the Atlantic.

An idea of what New York means in the shipping world may be gleaned from the statement that between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. every day a vessel arrives in this harbor every 38 minutes and departs every 36 minutes.

Entering New York harbor last year were 5351 vessels of 20,968,617 net tons. Of these 1549 were American, 3061 foreign, and 741 entered New York after having first touched another port in this country, being classed as "via" entrants.

The total of entered tonnage for the entire nation in 1923 was 66,326,387, and New York city, having received about 18,000,000 tons in direct entrance (not including any "via" tonnage), thus led with about 28 per cent.

Eloquent Statistics

Similar figures prevail in the clearances. The total direct clearance from this country in 1923 was 66,623,714 net tons, and New York's share of this was 16 per cent. New York city cleared direct from this port 4787 vessels, of which 1760 were American. The total net tonnage was 18,828,831, and to this must be added 927 vessels of 3,594,291 tons, which cleared from New York but by way of another domestic port.

Figures officially compiled show that the total value of commodities exported from New York last year was \$1,518,891,018, or 36 per cent of the nation's total of \$4,167,946,321. Of the nation's total imports of \$4,791,938,013, New York handled \$1,797,962,594, or 38 per cent.

No less eloquent are the figures in regard to duties collected. Last year this port collected \$322,274,297.99 in duties, while the nation's total was \$568,174,377.39. In other words New York city collected more than fifty per cent. of the duties for Uncle Sam.

Coastwise traffic is a big item in New York harbor activities, showing for 1923 entrance of 3986 vessels of 11,513,741 tons and clearance of 3409 vessels of 10,264,553 tons. These figures are below actual activities because many vessels are permitted to trade without reporting their movements at the Custom House.

Figures recently compiled show that the trunk railroads coming into New York brought to this city in both-way traffic no less than 227,301,338 persons in one year. In addition the McAdoo tubes, coming from Jersey, and bringing some of the railroad business, transported more than 37,291,763 passengers. Thus the number of passengers coming into New York by railroad was 264,593,106.

The ferries docking in New York handled 51,131,702 persons, so that the total of passengers carried into New York by rail and ferry was 315,724,808.

Ever Increasing Traffic

The Long Island Railroad, with its enormous commuting traffic, heads the roads entering New York, with 86,166,896 passengers in 1923. Of this number 53 per cent. were commuters. The 1921 and 1922 figures of the trunk lines into New York indicating the great increase every year, are given in the following table:

	1921	1922
Baltimore and Ohio.....	551,880	615,426
Central of New Jersey.....	16,718,099	16,302,954
D., L. & W.....	21,594,743	21,652,774
Erie.	30,026,406	29,958,185
Lehigh Valley	529,706	783,420
Long Island	60,386,698	63,795,553
New Haven	16,653,438	16,861,347
New York Central.....	28,434,974	28,534,933
Ontario and Western	619,658	549,441
Westchester and Boston....	5,395,365	5,869,250
Pennsylvania	42,271,097	42,578,055
Totals	223,182,064	227,301,338

In view of so much recent discussion about immigration and quotas, it is interesting to note that official figures show that two-thirds of the immigrants landing in this country enter by way of New York harbor. Just how many of these immigrants stay in or around New York permanently has never been accurately figured, but it is a considerable proportion, and accounts, in large measure, for the fact that this city has so big a foreign element to deal with all the time.

The 1923 figures, compiled at Ellis Island, where the immigrant is admitted, show that 477,464 aliens arrived in New York harbor. First class passengers in that year numbered 55,244, second class passengers 149,059 and third class or steerage numbered 273,161.





THE PARK-LEXINGTON, a distinguished new structure for executive office tenancy, and the Grand Central Palace, America's greatest exposition building—the one largest office unit in New York's uptown Wall Street section—the achievement of Robert M. Catts.

These magnificent structures, connecting by ornamental arcade, form a distinguished contribution to New York's social, business and transportation center.

The exclusive Park Avenue residential section and a score of palatial hotels are near at hand for the pleasure and convenience of the eight million people from all over the world who annually visit The Grand Central Palace.

COURTESY ROBERT M. CATTS

New York's Bill of Fare

THE annual food bill of the residents of New York City exceeds \$1,500,000,000 or over \$4,000,000 per day. The food supply of the city is received from twenty-seven steamship lines and nine railroads, and in addition large quantities are brought in by motor trucks from within the radius of one hundred miles or more. Every state in the union and almost every country in the world contributes to the table wants of New York. Some idea of the immensity of the problem may be had from the following figures:

10,000 head of cattle, 41,350 head of sheep, 13,700 calves, 52,650 hogs were killed in the city on an average every week during 1923. The weekly meat receipts in 1923 were: live stock 825 carloads, dressed meat (carcasses) 475 carloads, meat provisions, etc., 56 carloads, poultry (live) 185 carloads and poultry (dressed) 232 carloads.

New York consumes more than 3,000,000 quarts of milk every day, drawn from over forty thousand farms. These farms are for the most part located in seven states: New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, though considerable quantities come from more distant points, including not a few farms located over the international border line in Canada.

A Gargantuan Appetite

New York eats more than 1,250,000 loaves of bread daily, handled through some 185 wholesale and 4,000 retail bakeries of the city, as well as the grocery and delicatessen stores, in addition to a large number of delivery wagons which every morning distribute bread directly to the homes.

One-fifth of the nine million eggs consumed daily in New York city come from the state of Illinois; Iowa and Indiana combined send another fifth; and New York, Missouri, Ohio, California, Washington, Minnesota, Tennessee, Kansas, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are also among the leading sources of supply—being named in the order of their shipments last year. Most of the other states also ship eggs into the New York city market, and Canada, Denmark, China, Argentina and Australia contribute to the supply.

That the food supply and the food problem which confronts the Department of Public Markets of the City is not a local one but of interest to practically every state in the union is well illustrated in the list of states from which the city draws its supply of foodstuffs. Take the item of butter as an example: In addition to huge quantities supplied by dairies in New York and nearby states, Minnesota sent more than 84 million pounds, Illinois 33

million pounds, Iowa 46 million pounds, Nebraska 20 million pounds, Ohio 9 million pounds, Wisconsin 11 million pounds, Indiana 5 million, Michigan over 7 million and Canada over 3 million pounds.

In a like manner nearly every state in the union contributes at one time or another during the year large quantities of its local food commodities to help feed the metropolis.

The cheese eaten by New Yorkers last year weighed close to 50 million pounds or over 4 million pounds a month; and while most of it was produced in New York State, large quantities were shipped in from almost every State in the Union and most of the countries of Europe.

Some Amazing Figures

Forty million chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks come into the city market in a year. More than sixty carloads arrive every day. As in the case of cattle a considerable portion of the poultry is of necessity sent into the city alive to meet the requirements of people who, for religious or other reasons, insist upon having such food killed in a particular or special manner. Here are just a few figures giving the average daily consumption of some articles of food which may be comprehensible: 664,000 pounds of butter, 2,093,425 pounds of white potatoes, 209,562 pounds of sweet potatoes, 1,302,986 pounds of apples, 40,000 bunches of bananas, 602,945 pounds of onions, 279,452 pounds of cabbages and like quantities of fruits and vegetables variable with the seasons.

The monthly average of groceries and canned goods is about 2,300 carloads, grain and flour require 9,000 carloads and fish over 225 carloads.

The 10,000 freight cars which carry just one week's supply would make a train over 85 miles long, equal to a continuous line of cars stretching from New York to Philadelphia; but when one stops to realize that there are more than six million people living in the city, that there are 350 thousand visitors in the city every day and that the million or more who come to the city during business hours from nearby points eat at least one meal in the city, the fact that 1,300 or more carloads of eatables enter the city every day is in a measure, at least, understandable.

Couple this with the fact that the average person eats about one-half ton of foodstuffs every year, that practically little of this food is produced within the city limits and under present conditions food coming into the city has to pass through several hands before it reaches the consumer, it will be seen that the problem of food supply and distribution is a tremendous one.



Washington Square, New York City

WASHINGTON SQUARE has for nearly a hundred years been one of New York's social and cultural centers. Originally a marsh where the Dutch shot ducks, this section was acquired by the city in 1789 for a paupers' burying ground. But by 1827 the changing and growing city required its use as a park. In 1830 the University of the City of New York was built at the east side. Handsome residences, many of which still remain, soon surrounded the square. Washington Arch, at the north side, where Fifth Avenue begins, was erected in 1889 in honor of the centennial anniversary of Washington's inauguration.

CONTRIBUTED AS A COURTESY PAGE

Abounding Educational Facilities

NEW YORK abounds in educational facilities of every kind. A considerable proportion of these, including the public schools, some of the institutions of higher education, and most of the libraries and museums are maintained in whole or in part by the municipality and are free to the public. In addition a great number of schools and colleges are maintained by the different religious denominations; besides which there are almost innumerable private institutions for the study of music, art, architecture, languages, and commercial and technical subjects, as well as preparatory and finishing schools of all sorts. Altogether the number of educational institutions, public and private, functioning in New York, must total many thousands.

The Public School System

The public school system alone includes 605 schools. At present 72 additional schools are in course of construction and about 30 more are planned for the present year, which will bring the total number of public schools in the city up to more than 700. Of the schools already functioning, 564 are elementary schools, 23 are high schools, 8 are compulsory continuation schools, 4 are vocational schools, 3 are training schools and 3 are truant schools.

The number of pupils in these schools, according to the latest registration, is 951,329. Of these, 834,969 attend the elementary schools, 109,370 the high schools, 2,839 the training schools, 4,255 the vocational schools and 396 the truant schools. The staff of teachers for the public schools at the present time numbers 28,836. The 1924 budget for the Board of Education is \$97,813,349.57, and this does not allow for the new buildings under construction and planned. Much has been said and written about the scarcity of school accommodation in New York City. In answer to this criticism the present administration points out that since 1918 it has appropriated a total of \$145,000,000 for the construction of new schools.

Colleges and Universities

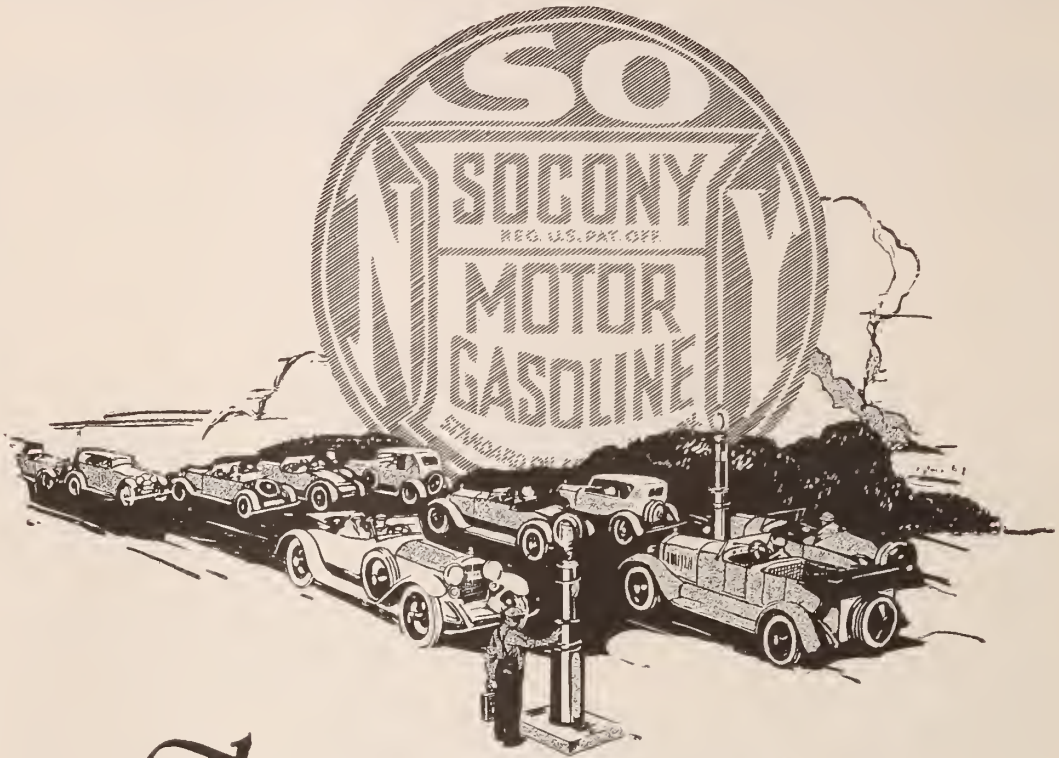
Among the institutions for higher learning in New York City, the outstanding ones in point of size are Columbia University, New York University and the College of the City of New York. Of these, Columbia University, with a student roll of 11,765 and a teaching staff of 1,210, ranks among the great universities of the country. Its schools of Law, Medicine, Education, Economics, Science and Journalism are widely known. Columbia was first established in 1754, and is thus among the oldest as well as the largest of American colleges.

New York University has the enormous enrollment of 14,645 students, and the College of the City of New York has 12,884 students. The latter is supported by the municipality, and its courses are free. Other leading institutions of higher learning in the city include Barnard College, for women, with 823 students; Manhattan College, with 700 students, and Fordham University, with 636 students. In addition there is a great number of institutions devoted to general and special education; among which may be mentioned the College of Mount St. Vincent, St. John's College in Brooklyn, Adelphi College in Brooklyn, St. Francis College and Academy, Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University, Pratt Institute, Polytechnic Institute, Cornell Medical School, Long Island Medical College, New York Law School, New York College of Dentistry, Institute of Musical Art, Art Students' League, New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, National Academy of Design, Cooper Union, Hamilton Institute, New York School of Applied Design for Women, Kings County Medical College, Ethical Culture School, Navigation and Marine Engineering School, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Union Theological Seminary, and General Theological Seminary.

The Public Libraries

The public library system of New York includes 117 separate libraries, besides some sub-branches. Foremost among these is the great New York Public Library, which is a combination of the former Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries. The main building of the New York Public Library was completed in 1911 at a cost of \$9,000,000. Subsequently Andrew Carnegie gave the city \$5,200,000 to build libraries, stipulating that the municipality must donate the property in each case. As a result the city has erected thirty-seven branch libraries. Later donations made for library purposes include \$3,000,000 from John S. Kennedy, and \$6,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Payne Whitney and Edward S. Harkness. The entire public library system is owned and operated by the city.

The central building of the New York Public Library has in its reference department 1,250,000 books and in its circulating department 1,146,928 books. More than 1,250,000 persons used the reference department during 1923, while the circulating department loaned more than 10,000,000 books. The daily attendance in the main building last year averaged between 6,000 and 11,000. The public libraries in Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond loaned out last year 9,929,059 books, while the Brooklyn libraries loaned 6,069,994 books. Altogether there are 117 public libraries and branches in the five



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boroughs of New York City. The budget allowance for these libraries for the current year amounts to about \$1,800,000.

Besides the public libraries there are a large number of other libraries of a public or semi-public nature, many of them housing very important collections. Among these may be mentioned, in alphabetical order, the following: Library of the Academy of Medicine, the Aeronautic library, library of the American Geographical Society, library of the American Institute, library of the American Museum of Natural History, library of the American Numismatic Society, Bar Association library, Cathedral Library Association, library of the Chemists' Club, Clinton Hall Association, Columbia University Library, library of Cooper Union, library of Books for the Deaf, library of the French Institute,

Genealogical and Biographical Library, library of the General Theological Seminary, library of the Grolier Society, library of the Hispanic Society, library of the Historical Society, Huntingdon Free Library, library of the Insurance Society, Italian Library, Jewish Theological Library, Law Library, Lawyers' Library, Loan Libraries for Ships, Masonic Library, Methodist Library, library of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, J. Pierpont Morgan Library, Municipal Reference Library, library of the New York Port Society, library of New York University, Railroad Men's Library, Russell Sage Foundation Library, Seamen's Library, library of the Typothetae, library of the Union Theological Seminary, library of the United Engineering Society. In addition there are a large number of trade and technical libraries owned by trade schools and trade publications.



Street and Subway Traffic

AS in many other cities, New York is constantly battling with its transit problem. Because of its contour and the centering of its business activities the problem is always uppermost in the minds of officials and citizenry. A fair idea of its struggle with its daily passenger list to and from business may be gained from the fact that in 1923 the subways, elevated and surface lines carried a total of 2,577,812,845 passengers.

The total mileage of the subway and elevated systems is just 600 miles, and the surface lines cover 1,082 miles. The subway and elevated roads carried last year 1,506,076,001 on 6,200 cars, while the surface cars, numbering 7,300 transported 1,071,736,844. In addition to this huge army the Fifth Avenue buses carried 55,974,110, and other buses, under municipal supervision, carried 36,580,000.

The fare of five cents, maintained all through recent years, enables a man to travel in New York City a distance in the subways of more than 27 miles. It has been figured that the daily increase in passengers in this city averages about 4,000, and most of it is in directions where 10-car trains are run on headways of a minute or under.

Automobile licenses issued last year in this city show that there are in Greater New York 380,812 cars and motor cycles. The amount of money taken in by the State Tax Department for automobile license plates in this city was \$6,878,435.40, half of which was for

pleasure vehicles. There are 264,888 pleasure vehicles in the city, 78,815 trucks and 19,787 omnibuses. The rest are trailers, dealers' cars and motorcycles. The last named number 8,246.

New York City boasts of more than two thousand miles of paved streets, the exact number being 2,087 miles. It takes an army of 8,214 men to keep clean the thoroughfares and to clear away the rubbish, garbage and ashes. An idea of the size of this task is appreciated when it is pointed out that the materials carted away in 1923 in this city amounted to 13,670,964 cubic yards.

In addition to this material the Street Cleaning Department also had to clear away and remove snow amounting to 55,656,525 cubic yards, which necessitated during the winter the employment of "extras," or men who, idle and in need of work, applied for the task of sweeping the snow and making a few dollars.

The equipment of the city for rubbish and snow removal is the most up-to-date obtainable. It includes 2,873 horse drawn vehicles and 1,166 motor vehicles. Garbage disposal has for a long time been a serious problem, but recently the city has adopted an improved scheme of dumping the garbage into sightly buildings, which burn the refuse without the lightest trace of odor. It is expected that this new method will eventually lead to the dropping of the method whereby scows take far out to sea much of the garbage collected every day.



Morgan Library, New York City

THIS library of the late J. Pierpont Morgan in East 37th Street next to the Morgan residence on Madison Avenue, is accounted one of the most perfect pieces of architecture in America. It houses many millions of dollars worth of the art treasures he amassed, chiefly rare books and unique manuscripts, paintings and properties of celebrities of other ages. His son, J. P. Morgan, has just created a trust that will administer the library and collection for the public in memory of his father.

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Museums and Art Galleries

DESPITE its business atmosphere, its hustle and bustle, New York has found time to provide itself with a number of splendid museums and art galleries, and has preserved some of its most interesting historical spots. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue and 82d Street, is known the world over. It is maintained partly by municipal funds and partly by subscriptions and legacies. Entering its doors last year were more than 1,000,000 persons, while in 1922 the number of visitors was 993,087. Of this number 50,000 were school children in classes.

The budget expenditures for the museum were about \$825,000. Its collection was enriched last year with gifts, numbering 5,348 objects, from 247 persons. Not long ago George F. Baker gave \$1,000,000 to the museum, and at the same time money was given for additional building space.

Some Great Collections

The American Museum of Natural History, founded fifty-five years ago, at 77th Street and Central Park West, houses one of the finest collections in natural history ever gathered. No less interesting is the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which was organized more than 100 years ago. The Brooklyn Central Museum on Eastern Parkway is eagerly studied by art students and lovers of nature.

The New York Historical Society, at 170 Central Park West, has some splendid old masters and collections. Its museum contains many valuable relics of New York and American history, besides an Egyptian collection of 3,000 objects, the first ever brought to America.

The Museum and Library of the Hispanic Society of America, on Broadway, between 155th and 156th Streets, founded and endowed by Archer M. Huntington, contains a very interesting collection of paintings, particularly by Spanish masters, as well as objects of art, Spanish-Moorish files, pottery, metal work, etc. Its library contains about 100,000 volumes, including many rare manuscripts and maps. Adjoining the buildings of the Hispanic Society is the Museum of the American Indian; it contains over 2,000,000 objects, illustrating the ethnology and archeology of the American Indian.

The New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden are extremely rich in interest. The former occupies a reservation of nearly 400 acres, and includes over 100 acres of natural woodland. In its gardens and conservatories are shown a marvelous display of trees, plants, flowers and shrubs, while its museum contains an important library on botany, horticulture and related subjects, as well as a great collection of prepared plant specimens from all over the world. It provides free public lectures and maintains laboratories, to which qualified botanical students are admitted. The Brooklyn Botanic Garden, which covers 50 acres, offers similar facilities.

For Lovers of Animals

For lovers of animal life there is the New York Zoological Park (familiarily known as the Bronx Zoo) and the New York Aquarium, as well as a smaller zoological collection in Central Park. The Bronx Zoo covers 264 acres and has an enormous collection of animals of all kinds from all parts of the world, including what is said to be the finest and most varied collection of living birds to be found anywhere in the world. The New York Aquarium is one of the city's most loved institutions. Formerly Castle Garden, it was the scene of famous receptions to many illustrious personages. From 1855 to 1890 it was an immigrant station, and more than 7,500,000 immigrants passed through its doors during that time. Now it houses the largest and most comprehensive collection of aquatic specimens in the world.

Historical places worth seeing in New York include the Jumel Mansion, Washington's headquarters, at West 160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue, and the Van Cortland House Museum, long held by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York in trust for the city. Then there is the Dyckman House and museum at 204th Street and Broadway, which is the last Dutch farm house on Manhattan Island. All the furniture and fittings have been restored to their original state. Another interesting spot is Fraunces' Tavern, 54 Pearl Street, which was built in 1719 and which was the scene of Washington's farewell to his officers on December 4, 1783.





Central Park Arsenal, New York City

A SPOT dear to the hearts of children of five generations of New Yorkers is the old Arsenal just off Fifth Avenue, at the 65th Street entrance to Central Park. The Arsenal, built in 1847, was the center of feverish activity during the days of the Civil War. Later it became the first home of the Museum of Natural History. It is now being reconditioned as an office building for the Manhattan Department of Parks. The Arsenal itself is merely the background to the land of adventure inhabited by the denizens of the Zoo which surrounds the Arsenal on three sides. Also, note the refreshment booth in the foreground, where sodas, ice cream cones and lollipops abound.

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The City's Open Spaces

PROBABLY in no city of the world has there been a more liberal allotment of park and playground spaces than in New York City. Due, perhaps, to the dangers of street playing by children and the many deaths that have occurred, each one of the five boroughs has indulged, particularly of late, in a scramble to provide breathing spaces for young and old.

Central Park is known the world over, not only for its beauty, but for its convenient location. Covering 843 acres, the park is two and a half miles long and half a mile wide, with more than ten miles of roads and five miles of bridle paths. The landscape architects of the park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, and the first work on the park was started in 1857. Included in it are 400 acres of forest, 185 acres of lakes and more than 500,000 trees and shrubs.

Playgrounds in Plenty

No less famous is Bronx Park, which covers an area of more than 719 acres, starting at East 182d Street and the Southern Boulevard. In it is the Zoological Garden, maintained partly by public and partly by private funds. Likewise there is a splendid Botanical Garden in this park. Famous in this collection of animals is the bird department, believed to be the finest in the world, with 2,464 specimens.

The Borough of Brooklyn boasts of Prospect Park, which is natural in its development and covers 526 acres. The total park area of this borough is 1,182 acres.

Queens Borough has a park acreage of 1,178, the largest one being Forest Park with 536 acres.

Playgrounds dot the entire city, in addition to its 187 parks. Manhattan has 55 park playgrounds; Brooklyn, 15, Bronx, 25, and Queens, 21.

Manhattan has also ten parcels of land now being considered for playgrounds, in addition to the 25 so-called vacation playgrounds. Then there are also eight recreation piers in the borough, which afford recreation, music and breathing space in the summer months.

Brooklyn has 51 parks, 15 playgrounds, a mammoth bathing beach at Coney Island, and is now laying out 29 parcels for playgrounds, 12 state parcels for recrea-

tion and 50 public school playgrounds. It also has two splendid athletic fields and one recreation pier.

The Bronx has 25 parks, 2 bathing beaches, 25 public school vacation playgrounds and two athletic fields. There is also being planned 22 more playgrounds on city owned property, as well as four to be turned over by the state.

Queens has 21 parks, five playgrounds, eleven public school vacation playgrounds and one athletic field. It contemplates six more playgrounds on city owned property.

Richmond has 22 parks and two playgrounds, but expects 12 more from state lands and four more from city land. It also has five public school vacation playgrounds and one athletic field.

Where Bathing is Easy

To provide play space for the children there have been laid aside 163 streets, on which, during certain hours, no traffic is permitted, and where the children may play with safety. In addition to all these facilities, the Board of Education provides evening playgrounds, the Community and Recreation Centers provide 189 play spaces, and the school court yards are opened in the summer in many cases. Bath houses under municipal control in the city number 22, with Manhattan boasting of 13 and Brooklyn of 8.

New York, with its unexcelled ocean frontage and with the North and East Rivers, as well as the Harlem River, offers the finest array of beaches of any city in this country. Foremost among these is the Coney Island Beach, famed the world over as the playground of millions. Nearby are Manhattan and Brighton beaches, Plum Island Beach and then the beaches along the Rockaways. On the Staten Island shore, washed by ocean waves, are Midland and South beaches, and on the Sound is Pelham Bay Park Beach. A little further up, but not in the confines of the city, is Rye Beach.

For a long time many New Yorkers have preached the gospel of New York's attraction as a summer resort, despite the fact that thousands rush away to mountain or seashore for the summer.





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Adapted by Lillie Hayward Directed by E. Mason Hopper

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Embracing the entire Revolutionary era from 1775 to 1783, “*Janice Meredith*” represents *Marion Davies*’ greatest and most elaborate production, even surpassing in scope and dramatic action “*Little Old New York*” and When “*Knighthood Was in Flower*”.

The most tremendous cast ever assembled

Holbrook Blinn, Harrison Ford, Maclyn Arbuckle, Joseph Kilgour, Tyrone Power, George Nash, Douglas Stevenson, May Vokes, W. C. Fields, Olin Howland, George Seigmann, Helen Lee Worthing, Princess de Bourbon, Spencer Charters and more than 5,000 others.

COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE

Churches and Charities

NEW YORK CITY is prolific in churches, boasting of 1,600 edifices and an attendance of 1,000,000 every Sunday. Of this number 100,000 are classed as visitors from out of town. Three cathedrals are in the list of notable church buildings. One of these is St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic), another is St. John the Divine (Protestant Episcopal), and the third is St. Nicholas (Greek Orthodox). The leading synagogue is Beth El, at 5th Avenue and 76th Street.

The most famous church in the city is probably Trinity Church, which was originally started in 1696. In 1737 it was enlarged, and thirty-nine years later it was destroyed by fire. Twelve years afterward a new cornerstone was laid, and in 1839 that building was demolished to make room for the present structure. Among those buried at Trinity is Robert Fulton. No less famous is St. Paul's Church, Broadway and Fulton Street, which is noted for the fact that George Washington worshipped there.

When the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is completed, it is estimated that an outlay of \$20,000,000 will have been made. At present more than \$5,000,000 has been spent on the structure.

The total value of churches in New York City has been estimated at \$213,000,000.

New York City officially spends for charities and welfare work a total of \$15,000,000 every year. Municipal institutions, under the Department of Public Welfare, take care of about 250,000 persons every year, giving shelter, food and medical attention. This alone cost \$7,700,000 in 1923. The aged, infirm, feeble-minded and diseased are accorded unusual care, which accounts for the fact that New York can boast of the lowest death rate of any large city in the world.

Welfare Island and the Sea View Farm Colony house the aged and infirm very comfortably. The Kings County Hospital, with 1,800 beds, is given a high rating by medical authorities, and so is the Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island, the City Hospital, the Coney Island Hospital.

Orphaned children, number 13,700, are in orphanages or homes maintained by religious or charitable organizations, while 2,000 children are "boarded out" by the city. There are about 25,000 cases of persons sent to or taken to non-official hospitals, where an investigation proves whether the city should pay a stipend for the care of the afflicted. The Morgue, with its Potters Field as a burial ground for the unknown, is one of the greatest institutions of its kind.

The first poorhouse of the city was established in 1640. Private organizations play a big part in the welfare work of the city also. Some of the more noted ones are the Charity Organization Society, the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, United Hebrew Charities and Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York.

Some of these societies have as many as a dozen branch offices from which they cover districts. Then there are Bureaus of Charities in the various boroughs, Family Welfare of Queens, Big Sisters, Big Brothers, Catholic Big Sisters, Social Service, etc.

In addition to all these societies there are welfare organizations which make it a business to take care of the immigrant who lands here and is bewildered, homeless and sometimes a prey to the glib talker. Likewise many states have local organizations which make it a practice to help, when possible, any one hailing from the same state and who needs help in New York City.



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Hotels, Clubs and Theatres

THE visiting or so-called floating population of New York City demands unusual hotel accommodations. Every type of rooming house and hostelry is included in the category of havens for the visitor. From the palatial suite in the most modern of hotels, the accommodations run down the line to the five cent bed along the Bowery, from the one room boarding house to the apartments along Park Avenue, which cost \$25,000 or \$30,000 a year.

The general guess as to the number of strangers in New York City every day is 1,000,000, but of course many of these do not stay overnight.

In the category of first class hotels is reckoned a list of about 300, with Brooklyn boasting of five and the Bronx of one. The number of rooms in these hotels is 68,000 and the accommodations are for from 80,000 to 120,000 persons.

A Wealth of Accommodations

The estimated value of these hotels is in the neighborhood of \$250,000,000, led by the Hotel Plaza, at Fifth Avenue and Central Park, which is assessed at \$11,500,000. The Pennsylvania, ranking next, is assessed at \$11,000,000. No less than sixty of New York's hotels are assessed at more than \$500,000.

In order to keep these hotels running smoothly there is employed an army of help which numbers 75,000 men and women. Because of rooming houses and boarding establishments, which are not listed, there is not available an accurate guess as to the total number of accommodations, but is believed to be about 2000.

Clubs are prolific in New York. There is every type of club, from the neighborhood organization to the mansion on Fifth Avenue. Political clubs number about 150 in the city. Each assembly district boasts of a Republican and a Democratic district organization, most of them housed in well appointed club houses. There are sixty-four such districts in the city, which would account for 128, without counting several Socialist organizations in various sections. The most famous political organization in the city, if not in this country, is the so-called Tammany Society, sometimes called the Wigwam, in

which rules the leader of the Democratic party in New York. Then there is a National Democratic Club, as well as a National Republican Club.

Among the social clubs, which are well known, are the New York Athletic Club, the Metropolitan, which is sometimes referred to as the Millionaires' Club, the Aldine, Friars, Lambs, Lawyers, Lotos, Crescent Athletic, Automobile, Army and Navy, Authors, Press, Colony, Newspaper, Manhattan, Pen and Brush, Players, Princeton, Harvard, Racquet and Tennis, Railroad, Bankers, Union, Union League, University, Yale, Salmagundi, Soldiers and Sailors, Columbia, Engineers, Green Room, Grolier, Knickerbocker, Progress and Montauk.

In point of assessed valuation the University Club leads with \$3,575,000, and the Metropolitan comes next with \$2,200,000. There are about twenty-five clubs the assessed valuation of which is more than \$250,000.

Unlimited Entertainment

New York has 949 theatres, with a seating capacity of 729,952. There are 350 so-called legitimate houses and 399 moving picture theatres. Counting matinees and continuous performances, it has been estimated that more than 1,000,000 persons pay admission for theatre entertainment every day. In addition the city has 698 dance halls, of which 277 are in Manhattan, with a capacity of 161,574 persons. Also there are many baseball parks and athletic fields, the leaders being the professional baseball parks, headed by the Yankee Stadium, which seats 62,000, the Polo Grounds with 55,000 and Ebbets Fields in Brooklyn with 28,000 seats.

Supervision of these amusement places keeps 200 firemen detailed every day to prevent congestion and other fire hazards. Madison Square Garden, Grand Central Palace, Palm Garden, Terrace Garden and the entertainments in the armories keep busy many of the firemen. The largest theatre in the city, and which boasts of being the finest and largest in the world, is the Hippodrome, which comfortably seats 6,100 persons and frequently has had twice that number on one day in paid admissions to its vaudeville show.





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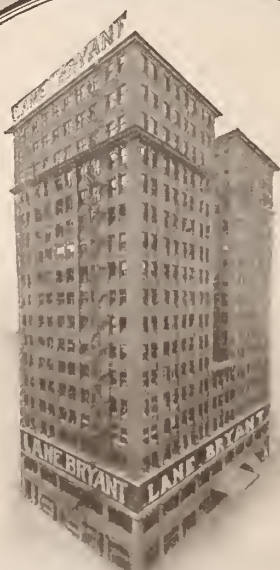
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OFFICERS OF NEW YORK NATIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Looking to the Future

By GUY H. WOODWARD

President of National League of Young Democrats



WHAT is the National League of Young Democrats?

It is the organized attempt to build the foundation of the Democratic Party of to-morrow.

Democracy, like a beautiful building, needs continual reinforcement and repair, and the material from whence that grand edifice shall be reinforced must come from the young and militant democracy of to-day.

The Young American who is about to assume the duties of citizenship little knows the pressing task that will fall upon him, but he is feeling the great truth of the age in that he is realizing that a Nation, however powerful it may be, will crumble with wealthy intolerance into a miserable collapse, unless vitalized by the heart and conscience of incorruptible men and women.

Therefore—The National League of Young Democrats, a duly recognized arm of the National Democratic Committee.

It shall be the purpose of the League at all times to assist in furthering the interests of the Democratic Party and not lend itself to the cause of any candidate, faction or party in the intra-party questions which may arise and to show at all times an unfailing allegiance

and zeal for the great humanitarian principles underlying our Party which it has advocated in the past and as the Party of the People, must advocate in the future.

These ideals and purposes can only be carried through to concrete action by the organization of young men and women and by the encouragement and co-operation of the older men and women of our Party. Several States have formed State organizations of young Democrats and are now live, functioning organizations of the National League.

It is estimated that only 17 in 100 voters under 35 years of age exercised their franchise in the last general election. Was this true in your State, Mr. Delegate?

You are a recognized leader of Democracy or you would not be in this great Convention as a representative of your home community and the National League of Young Democrats beg of you to exercise at least a small portion of that leadership ability, upon the organization of young men and women of your home community and thus build to-day a foundation for your Party that will endure the structure of Democratic principles of to-morrow.



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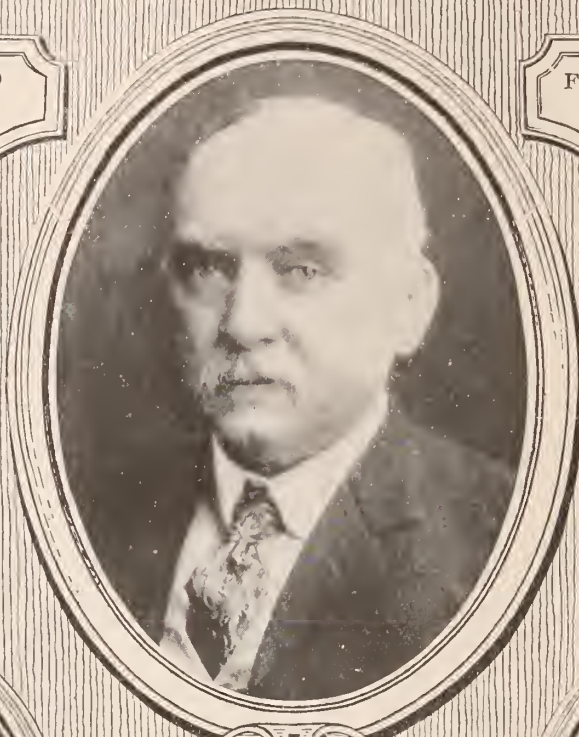
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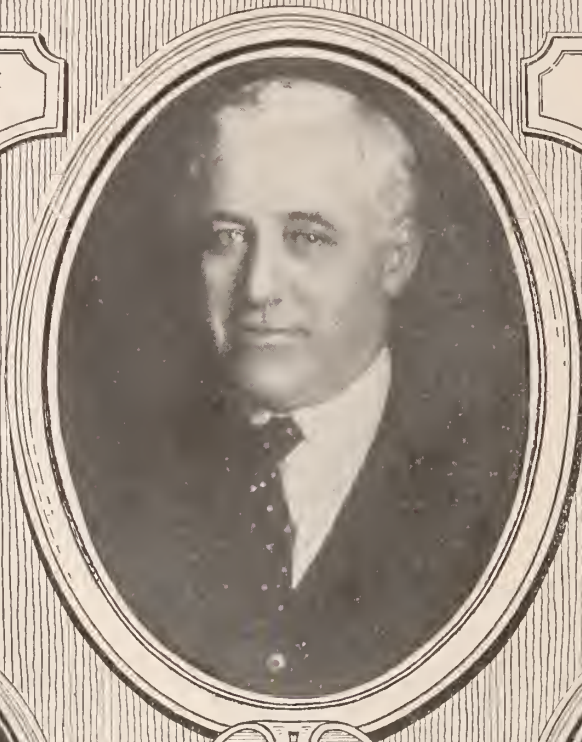
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- 1—Fifth Avenue, Looking North from 53rd Street
- 2—The “Little Church Around the Corner”
- 3—National Democratic Club
- 4—Gramercy Park
- 5—“Sail Boat Lake,” Central Park

PHOTOS BY PAUL THOMPSON



The Resort of Fashion

Delegates to the

Democratic National Convention

should not return to their homes
without first paying a visit to

The Store of

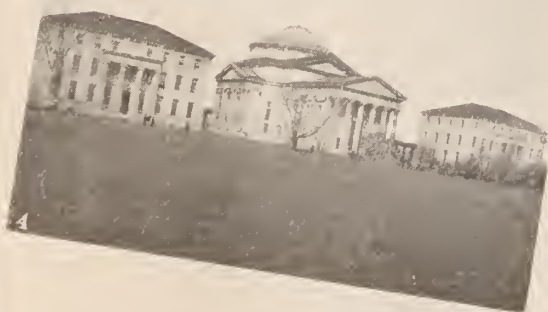
B. Altman & Co.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue

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Thirty-fifth Street

NEW YORK



- 1—Metropolitan Opera House
- 2—Conservatory Museum, Bronx Park
- 3—Barnard College for Women
- 4—Hall of Fame, New York University
- 5—Fordham University

PHOTOS BY PAUL THOMPSON



SPECIAL CUSTOM TAILORING

For New York's Convention Guests

To YOU, this service is our welcome. To your wardrobe, it is an opportunity to return home with a suit by a New York custom tailor of standing. . . . First, we have gathered a special collection of wools. It includes the reigning New York favorites, Dusk Blends for business suits, Fifeshire Flannels for sports suits, South African Cloths for hot weather suits. Most are imported. All are exceptional quality. . . . Second, we have priced the entire collection at \$50. Many pieces are regularly \$60 and \$70. This price includes, of course, designing to your wishes, making to your measure. . . . *Third, we have organized to give 24 hour fittings. . . .* We are the only custom tailor who is enough of an organization to give this service,—and the only organization which is enough of a custom tailor to give the finest made-to-order garments. May we suggest that you come in during your first spare hour.

MADE TO ORDER

\$50

*How to reach
Broadway at Ninth*

Number 9 buses take you to door. So do Broadway Surface Cars. On East Side Subway, get off at Astor Place, walk one block west. On Broadway Subway, get off at 8th Street, walk one block north.

the special convention-welcome price

*An Invitation
To All Visitors*

Even if you have no wish to order, you are invited to visit our establishment. It is the largest establishment in the world devoted to strictly custom tailoring. Every operation is done under this one roof.

Arnheim
CUSTOM TAILOR SINCE 1877

BROADWAY AT NINTH



- 1—Barge Canal Terminus
- 2—A View of Lower New York from the North River
- 3—Main Building of Immigrant Station on Ellis Island
- 4—Barge Office, Where Immigrants Land
- 5—The Aquarium in Battery Park

PHOTOS BY PAUL THOMPSON

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MOTOR
COMPANY
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Motor Cars—Tractors
Commercial Cars



FORD MOTOR COMPANY
1710 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



- 1—The Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges
- 2—On the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange
- 3—The New York General Post Office
- 4—Wall Street, Looking Toward Trinity Church
- 5—St. Paul's Church, an Oasis of Rest in the Financial District

PHOTOS BY PAUL THOMPSON

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AIMS AND OBJECTS

For the inspection of Broadway and constant contact with the departments charged with its up-keep.

To investigate law violations, fraudulent advertising, obstructions, nuisances, traffic infringements.

To provide effective publicity for Broadway.

To gather statistical data with which the association deals.

Maintain contact with members that they may be better served.

A constructive regional planning system.

A further zoning of certain retail districts.

Elimination of mendicants.

Regulation of the use of hand trucks on streets.

Elimination of freight trucking on Broadway during busy hours.

Oppose legislation contrary to the business interests of Broadway.

Secure better traffic regulations.

Urge the building of additional subways.

Improve the surface transportation on Broadway.

Adoption of ornamental and uniform lighting system.

Better parking facilities for automobiles.

Regulation of taxicabs and elimination of undesirable drivers.

Aid departments for better street cleaning system.

To preserve law and order.

MEMBERS of the Broadway Association and friends, appreciating the importance of the forthcoming National Democratic Convention in New York, thoughtfully prepared a little book of facts about Greater New York that will receive free distribution among all the delegates.

The committee in charge has arranged for 100,000 copies. Its title is "New York—Where to Go and How to Get There." The facts are as near correct as is humanly possible to compile them, while its range covers all that can be of immediate service to the stranger within our gates, and makes known in the most modest form all the places of interest in this great American city.

Through the courtesy of the Hotelmen's Association, each delegate is assured of receiving a copy of the guide to New York in his own hotel. It has only been possible to produce this great volume of facts by the assistance of a number of New York business men, who by their patriotic public spirit wished to participate in making the visit of the representative Democrats of the United States just a little more inviting.

THE Broadway Association was organized in 1917 by a small group of men to maintain Broadway as a thoroughfare of the most modern type. Today it has over 1000 of New York's leading business men cooperating to preserve its history, which is rich in romance and progress; enlarge upon its social and industrial life; emulate truth in advertising; improve its traffic conditions; aid the municipality in the observance of law and order; provide effective publicity; foster remedial legislation, and standardize outdoor activities to the end that Broadway shall always remain the greatest street in the world.

The name of Broadway is sacred to the members of the Association.

It is the longest business street in the world. It starts at Bowling Green and does not end until it reaches Albany, the Capital of the State. Its entire length is paved, policed, lighted. In actuality it continues on until it reaches the Canadian border on the north.

Broadway can rightfully boast of its wealth, amusements, diversity of interests, architecture, public squares, monuments, history. It's a street of a thousand inspirations and the ambition of every one to reach sometime during their life.

Realizing that New York City could offer a great national convention all the facilities required to make such a gathering a success, the Broadway Association was the first civic body to extend the National Committee an invitation to come to the great American metropolis. And its members, by their zeal and devotion, will figure largely in presenting the best side of the city to the many thousands who will seek inspiration and recreation during their convention activities.



- 1—Grace Church
- 2—First Church of Christ, Scientist
- 3—Old Plymouth Church, Brooklyn
- 4—St. Thomas, Episcopal Church

PHOTOS BY PAUL THOMPSON

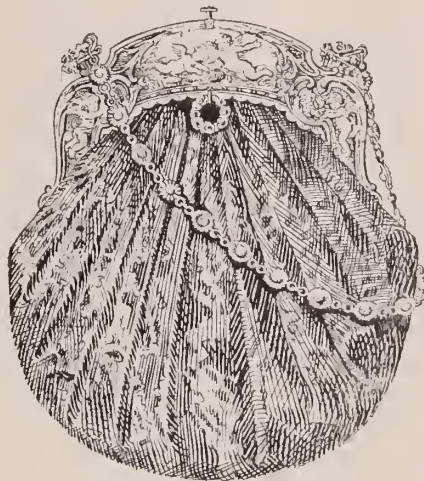
GIFTS FROM NEW YORK

THAT WILL BE *Treasured*

STERLING (SOLID SILVER) finely made by the best craftsmen, is a family treasure. For over 90 years, GORHAM SILVERWARE has been recognized as America's best product. In the new Gorham store, you will find fascinating gifts that you can be assured will always be in good taste and style.

Every woman knows the genuine Gorham silver mounted bag—and that it adds distinction to her most prized costume.

Prices up to \$500.



*From
Paris*

is a fascinating novelty. Ask to see the little French purse. It is a bill fold, a card case and a coin purse, all in one. Most convenient—and only \$13.00.

*Edgeworth
Candlesticks
in silver \$65
the pair.*

Price, \$77.00

*The silver lasts and the silk may
always be renewed.*

FASHION has decreed silver candlesticks for the table. Four of them—if possible. Gorham candlesticks—sterling solid silver most moderately priced from \$25 up.

*For the
Baby*

*Silver, too,
decorated
with their
own pet nur-
sery rhymes
and fairy
folks. Com-
plete sets of
bowl, plate
and cup.*

*Prices range
from \$5.00
according to
style and de-
sign.*

GORHAM

Their new store is at Fifth Avenue corner Forty-seventh Street



Courtesy of The New York Edison Company

LOWER NEW YORK AT NIGHT

RACING AT AQUEDUCT DURING CONVENTION WEEK

[Course of the Queens Jockey Club at Aqueduct, L. I.]

Telephone Call—Richmond Hill 1531

Saturday, June 14th, to Monday, July 7th

The following are some of the chief attractions and the dates on which they will be run:

Saturday, June 14th—Brooklyn Handicap—guaranteed value \$10,000, 3 year olds and up, 1½ miles.

Saturday, June 21st—Queens County Handicap—\$4,000 added, three year olds and up, 1 mile.

Saturday, June 28th—Great American Stakes—guaranteed value \$10,000, 2 year olds—5 furlongs.

Brookdale Handicap, \$4,000 added, 3 year olds and up, 1½ miles.

Wednesday, July 2nd—Glendale Steeplechase—\$3,500 added, 4 year olds and up, about 2½ miles.

Friday, July 4th—Carter Handicap—\$4,000 added, 3 year olds and up, 7 furlongs.

Saturday, July 5th—Tremont Stakes, guaranteed value \$10,000, 2 year olds, 6 furlongs.

Dwyer Stakes—\$5,000 added, 3 year old fillies and entire colts—1½ miles.

Other stake fixtures, including steeplechases daily.

OF the manifold attractions New York holds for the transient within its gates from May to November, none surpasses that of racing which begins at the various courses under the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club during the closing days of April and continues until the end of October.

That New York racing should have an appeal for those from other parts of the Union is readily understood. By common consent the greatest centre of population in the United States has long been voted the amusement and recreative hub of the Western hemisphere. Pleasure-seekers come to Gotham confident in the belief that it has attractions in keeping with its status as one of the chief social, financial and art centres of the United States.

New York has long had a staunch following of its own for the thoroughbred. None surpasses the local enthusiast in his devotion to the turf. The patronage accorded to Belmont Park, Aqueduct, Jamaica and Empire City, while noted for its cosmopolitan quality possesses a solidity that denotes the durability of the turf in New York. Racing here is a function as well as a recreation. It also has an economic value because of its relationship to horsebreeding, the thoroughbred developed by the tests of the course being the quickening element so essential in the improvement of all other types of the light horse.

Almost the same atmosphere is found at Saratoga Springs where racing is conducted throughout the month of August. Horse lovers of the central part of the State and the thousands of visitors from all parts of the United States, Canada and Cuba find the waters of the resort and the races an irresistible combination. The casual patron recruited from the territory close to New York is replaced by those from the rural districts, while some devotees of the sport come from as far away as the Canadian border to view the attractions on special occasions, the superb state highways making a return trip from Montreal possible in a single day.

The importance of racing to any country cannot be over-estimated. During the period of nation-wide legislation restrictive to the turf between 1908 and 1912 the United States lost thousands of its best specimens of the thoroughbred to foreign countries. The thoroughbred is an international commodity and his value is based on his earning capacity. If we interfere with that capacity, or in other ways discourage and hamper the development of racing, our thoroughbred will be taken to those countries where racing is encouraged.

In the course of a dozen years, we have not fully recovered from the injury sustained between 1908 and 1912. In the meantime the usefulness of the thoroughbred has been augmented and the demand for preserving the type is greater than ever before. The coming of the automobile and the reduction in the commercial use of the horse has cut down the breeding of the light draft and cavalry horse, so that one of the most important fields of encouragement for production lies in fostering the breeding of the thoroughbred and giving stimulus to the necessary test of racing.

Something of the damage inflicted on racing by legislation inimical to the turf is shown by the official records of the Jockey Club. The high water point in breeding was reached in 1905, when 4414 thoroughbred foals were registered. From that point there was a gradual decline to 1740 in 1913, where the tide turned with a resumption of racing. Recovery has been slow but sure, 2648 foals being registered in 1923. It was estimated that nearly 9,000 thoroughbred mares were owned in the United States in 1905, while the present day total runs to about 5500.

The quality, however, has greatly improved, and every patron of the race course can feel himself a public bene-

factor, helping to build up an important arm of defense, the cavalry horse, for we must assume equal responsibility if we put our young men, in time of war, on an inferior horse, as we would if we placed an inferior rifle in his hands.

Only those familiar with the history of the turf in New York can appreciate the loyalty and disinterestedness of those responsible for the conditions under which the sport is at present conducted. Millions have been spent in developing park-like properties that have yielded lean returns upon the investment, taking the period of their existence into consideration.

Sport has been the actuating impulse behind the movement that has brought into being the superb plants at Belmont Park, Saratoga Springs, Aqueduct, Empire City and Jamaica. The throngs which view the historic races under the auspices of the Westchester Racing Association, the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, the Queens County Jockey Club, the Empire City Racing Association, and the Metropolitan Jockey Club is the best proof of the public's appreciation.

Great stake fixtures, rich in tradition, are offered annually. Their continuity has been the greatest safeguard the breeders of the country could desire. They have stabilized values of bloodstock and made them as standard as other commodities. Year by year these prizes have mounted in value as the public has made it possible by liberal patronage at the gate—New York racing derives no financial support from any other source save that of the catering and a few other minor privileges.

That such stakes as the Belmont and Lawrence Realization for three year olds and the Futurity for two year olds, raced for at Belmont Park, and the Hopeful for two year olds at Saratoga Springs, should each have a value of \$50,000 or more, speaks eloquently of a system which neglects dividends to build racing programs of such richness.

Other events of great value at Belmont Park are the Suburban and Metropolitan Handicaps. Saratoga has its Travers, Alabama and Hopeful Stakes, Aqueduct the Brooklyn and Aqueduct Handicap and the Dwyer and Great American Stakes, while Jamaica's chief fixtures are the Excelsior and Paumonok Handicaps and the Youthful and Colorado Stakes. Empire City's chief prizes are the Empire City Handicap and Derby and the Whirl and East View Stakes.

The quality of the sport on these courses in 1923 was high and the awards to horsemen reached the magnificent total of \$2,080,991 contributed as follows: Westchester Racing Association \$663,151; Saratoga Racing Association \$402,789; Queens County Jockey Club, \$380,831; Metropolitan Jockey Club \$318,961; Empire City Racing Association \$314,859.

A feature of the sport on Jockey Club courses in 1923 was the \$100,000 International Race between the American champion three year old Zev and the Epsom Derby winner Papyrus. The promotion of this event gained for the Belmont Park management a well deserved measure of praise. The race was of the greatest benefit to the cause of racing and undoubtedly paved the way to that reciprocal relationship between the turf governing bodies of the world which was the purpose of those who framed the event. Thousands who had never visited a race track previously saw Zev defeat the English colt on October 20th.

The meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club is being held at the present time. Its Aqueduct course is one of the best in the circuit. A visit to New York would be incomplete without an afternoon there with the thoroughbreds.



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

THE FLATIRON BUILDING



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

A BUSINESS DISTRICT

to Madison Square Garden and
the Madison Square Theatre

This is the historic "Garden." For thirty-five years it has been famous as an amusement center for the city, and for the whole nation. Here the "400" has come to the annual Horse Shows; here thousands of spectators have enjoyed the circus and the six day bicycle races; here is the Democratic National Convention of 1924, and here a great department store, Macy's, has placed a club room at your service.



To DELEGATES

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION - JUNE 24, 1924

The Democratic Convention Committee has accepted from R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., a rent-free lease of the Madison Square Theatre, to be your official reception room, post office, telephone exchange and cloak room.

You are coming to New York City, and the city will welcome you as no city in the world has ever before welcomed a group of honored visitors. You come with a high purpose. You will nominate a successor to Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland; and you will draft a platform for the nation's welfare. New Yorkers are eager to make your stay in this city a memorable one, to facilitate your deliberations, and to give you the conveniences which you rightfully expect of the nation's largest community.

At Last—a Comfortable Convention

Most political conventions in the past have been notoriously uncom-

fortable, especially for ladies. A diligent search has therefore been made for a building to serve as a convention annex, in which you will find a luxurious clubroom, a headquarters for all your activities as the delegate or alternate of your party, and as the city's guest.

New York's leading department store, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., has solved this problem by leasing from the theatrical company which occupied it, the Madison Square Theatre, which is part of the Garden and directly adjoins its main entrance on Madison Avenue. Macy's has now turned the theatre over to the Convention, having

decorated and furnished it, and laid a flooring over the orchestra seats.

And Macy's has placed in the theatre attendants to wait upon you, an information desk, a theatre ticket agency, and other conveniences of a first class club; together with the Convention's official post office and telephone booths.

What the famous "cloak room" is to the Senate, in Washington, this annex will be to you and to your family and friends during the Convention; it is presented to you with the conviction that you will find it both pleasant and useful.

R. H. Macy & Co.
34th ST. & BROADWAY Inc. NEW YORK CITY

WHEN Seymour and Blaine were nominated in 1868 in New York City, Macy's occupied a tiny store downtown on Fourteenth Street. Here Mr. Macy originated his famous policy of buying for cash and selling for cash and guaranteeing his prices to be the lowest in the city. This policy, sacredly maintained for 66 years, has made Macy's the largest retail business under a single roof in America.



As you stroll up Broadway from the Garden, you will see Macy's amazing new skyscraper addition, the highest department store building in the world. Inside the store a special reception committee will be at your call, and will show you its many novelties, and the 134 departments which make Macy's store one of the most interesting sights in the city—not only a local institution, but a national institution as well.



Courtesy of The New York Edison Company

IN THE HEART OF THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT



THE STRAUS BUILDING

Fifth Avenue — at 46th Street

IN welcoming the delegates, guests and all others to New York for the Democratic National Convention, S. W. STRAUS & CO. invite the many numbered among its bondholders not only to visit our offices, but make these offices their headquarters.

We will be genuinely glad to see you, to show you our building—a structure not unworthy of a visit of inspection—and to place at your disposal such courtesies and conveniences as may make your stay in New York more enjoyable.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882

INVESTMENT BONDS

INCORPORATED

STRAUS BUILDING—565 Fifth Avenue—at 46th Street

42 YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

LOOKING DOWN BROADWAY FROM ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

A Service Station to Mankind

In the wilderness and in the crowded city, Christ beheld a restless multitude, and "He was moved with compassion toward them because they were as sheep not having a shepherd; and He began to teach them many things."

A great, restless, shepherdless multitude is crowding America's chief city today, and men and women of all creeds, everywhere, with the spirit of the Master, are now called to a wonderful service of love and helpfulness that shall be an example and a challenge to the world.



"Broadway Temple," to be built on Broadway at 173d and 174th Streets, New York City

The Towering Church

Its physical dominance gives architectural expression to the idea of spiritual dominance. Everywhere in the cities today the churches whose spires once pointed conspicuously toward heaven are being submerged by commercial skyscrapers—a symbol of modern life. The great new Broadway Temple will lift up the Cross of Christ, exalt religion, and proclaim from the hill-tops the glory of service.

"When this building is erected it will be one of the landmarks of the city, rivaling the Woolworth Building, the Metropolitan, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine."—JOHN CLYDE OSWALD, President The American Printer.

A Great Business Plant

The \$4,000,000 Broadway Temple will contain fireproof, modern elevator apartments for 500 people, with playgrounds on the roof. In the 24-story tower will be dormitories, all furnished, for 500 young men. On the street level will be stores, and a church auditorium seating 2,200, and in the basement, full equipment for social activities. The whole plant will be constructed, financed and operated through a Corporation of prominent business men of New York.

"There shouldn't be any question in anybody's mind as to the ultimate success of it, and I am very proud to have the opportunity to be a part of it. You put this wonderful edifice on a fine business basis."—H. M. DOWNES, President Liberty National Bank.

Self Support and Earnings

Rents of apartments, dormitories, and stores are based upon an expert study of the neighborhood, and the assured financial income from them will carry and ultimately liquidate the Mortgage Gold Bonds on the building. When the income exceeds these requirements and the operating budget of the Temple itself, the surplus will be used to found and support other churches in needy parts of the city.

Broadway Temple "will be the crowning glory not only of architectural but of religious New

Subscribe for an Endowment Bond for Thrift and Service

One or more of these Broadway Temple Bonds will be a proud possession and a satisfying security. They are issued in \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 denominations, and are sold on 10 payments, 60 days apart, beginning when \$1,000,000 are subscribed, but not before June 1, 1924. Interest at 5% is cumulative from January 1, 1927. A \$100 bond costs \$5 a month, or about 15 cents a day. A \$500 bond costs \$25 a month, or less than 85 cents a day. \$50 a month will pay for a \$1,000 bond. Men of all faiths have already subscribed for these bonds. USE THE CORNER COUPON FOR SUBSCRIPTION OR INQUIRY.

BROADWAY TEMPLE BUILDING CORPORATION, 701 W. 177th St., New York City

This Advertisement Contributed by

J. L. KRAFT & BROS. CO., Makers of Kraft Cheese

Standing on the highest point of Broadway, in the midst of the teeming millions of New York City, more than half of them without church homes or habits, where a million children are without religious instruction, and where all races of people, from all lands, surge to and fro in restless multitudes, the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, moved by this great human need, uttered the words of King Solomon to Hiram, King of Tyre, and said: "I purpose to build an house unto the name of the Lord my God. And the house which I build is great; for great is our God above all gods." And this great Broadway Temple shall stand on the summit of the city as a service station to mankind. As Hiram, King of Tyre, was the helper and partner of Solomon in building the great Temple of old, so now

You Can be a Partner in This Great Project

York. What the Cathedral at Rheims did in heartening the discouraged soldiers in the hardest of the war, this cathedral will do for New York in the times of stress that are almost certain to come."—COL. WILLIAM HAYWARD, U. S. District Attorney.

A Temple of Good-Will Service for All Classes and Creeds

Scores of thousands will make up its audiences; one thousand will live in it. Concerts, lectures, forums, debates, entertainments will please and instruct. Swimming pool, gymnasium, game rooms, cafeteria, club facilities, night classes, a day nursery to relieve weary mothers, and every kind of community Good-Will Service will be open to all without regard to creed or sex.

"We are going to write in stone on that hill 'Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done,' and it is not only going to be in stone, but in the hearts of the people, where it will live."—ELLIS L. PHILLIPS, President Long Island Lighting Co.

Endowment 5% Gold Bonds A Good Investment

Cash contributions are not sought. Endowment 5% Second Mortgage Gold Bonds will be issued to cover the second \$2,000,000, the first \$2,000,000 being secured on a first mortgage. Subscriptions for the Gold Bonds are solicited in the confidence that the whole people will be benefited and that the security is safe. The investment represents earning assets for every dollar expended and is declared by leading bond investment houses to be thoroughly sound. The land alone increased 50% in value within 18 months after its purchase. The Church itself contributes the site, now valued at over \$350,000 which more than offsets the non-rent producing, tax-exempt section of the plant. Amortization of the mortgages is provided for in the financial plan.

"I don't believe there is any question about the success. The development of the property so as to furnish homes and produce an income is good economics."—WM. J. TAYLOR, President W. S. Taylor Co., Building Construction.

To Meet a Present Need

Manhattan Island has 36 fewer Protestant Churches than 25 years ago. No new strong church has been organized and erected by its membership in New York City within 15 years. Sixty first class theatres, and many great Hotels, Lodges, and Commercial Buildings crowd the skyline, but no up-standing building devoted to religion looms above them; while only 425,000 of the 2,000,000 Protestants in New York are members of the local churches, and 1,000,000 children are without religious education.

"The realization of your purpose will mean the promotion of religion in this great world center and consequently the vital enrichment of all that constitutes its life."—LESTER B. WILSON, Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church.

Strong Business Backing

The organization includes in its active and advisory committees nearly 100 of the most responsible and experienced men in the business, financial and religious affairs of the Metropolis and the Nation. This impressive personnel insures careful and expert management and complete success of the undertaking.

"The group of men of wide outlook and of proved responsiveness to the highest purposes that are moving our generation, whom you have related to your great project, inspires confidence and reassures one as to the inevitably favorable outcome of your bold and truly statesmanlike conception."—DR. JOHN R. MOTT, Gen'l Sec'y, International Y. M. C. A.

Parent Church and Pastor

The Methodist Church started the project and will contribute the \$350,000 site. "Chel sea" Church, with the probable unification of another nearby Methodist Church, will become Broadway Temple, with REV. CHRISTIAN F. REISNER, D.D., as pastor.

How You May Share

Put Your Name and Address on this Coupon and Mail It To

BROADWAY TEMPLE BUILDING CORP., 701 West 177th Street, New York, N. Y.

I am interested in your endowment 5% Gold Bonds. Please send me full particulars and subscription form.

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LOCAL ADDRESS

POST OFFICE

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Courtesy of The New York Edison Company

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303 West 42nd Street
FOURTH AVENUE BRANCH
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FULTON BRANCH
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GRAND CENTRAL BRANCH
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Greenpoint and Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn
HARLEM BRANCH
125th Street and Lenox Avenue
HUDSON RIVER BRANCH
Columbus Avenue and 72nd Street
JACKSON HEIGHTS BRANCH
Roosevelt Ave. and 25th Street, Elmhurst, L. I.

JAMAICA BRANCH
Sutphin Road & Archer Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.
LEXINGTON BRANCH
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McKINLEY SQUARE BRANCH
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THE TWIN TOWERS OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AND
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FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY

BALTIMORE



Fidelity and Surety Bonds
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FORTY-SECOND STREET, LOOKING WEST TOWARD BROADWAY

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Forty-Second Street BUILDING

Broadway at 42nd Street

*In the heart of the
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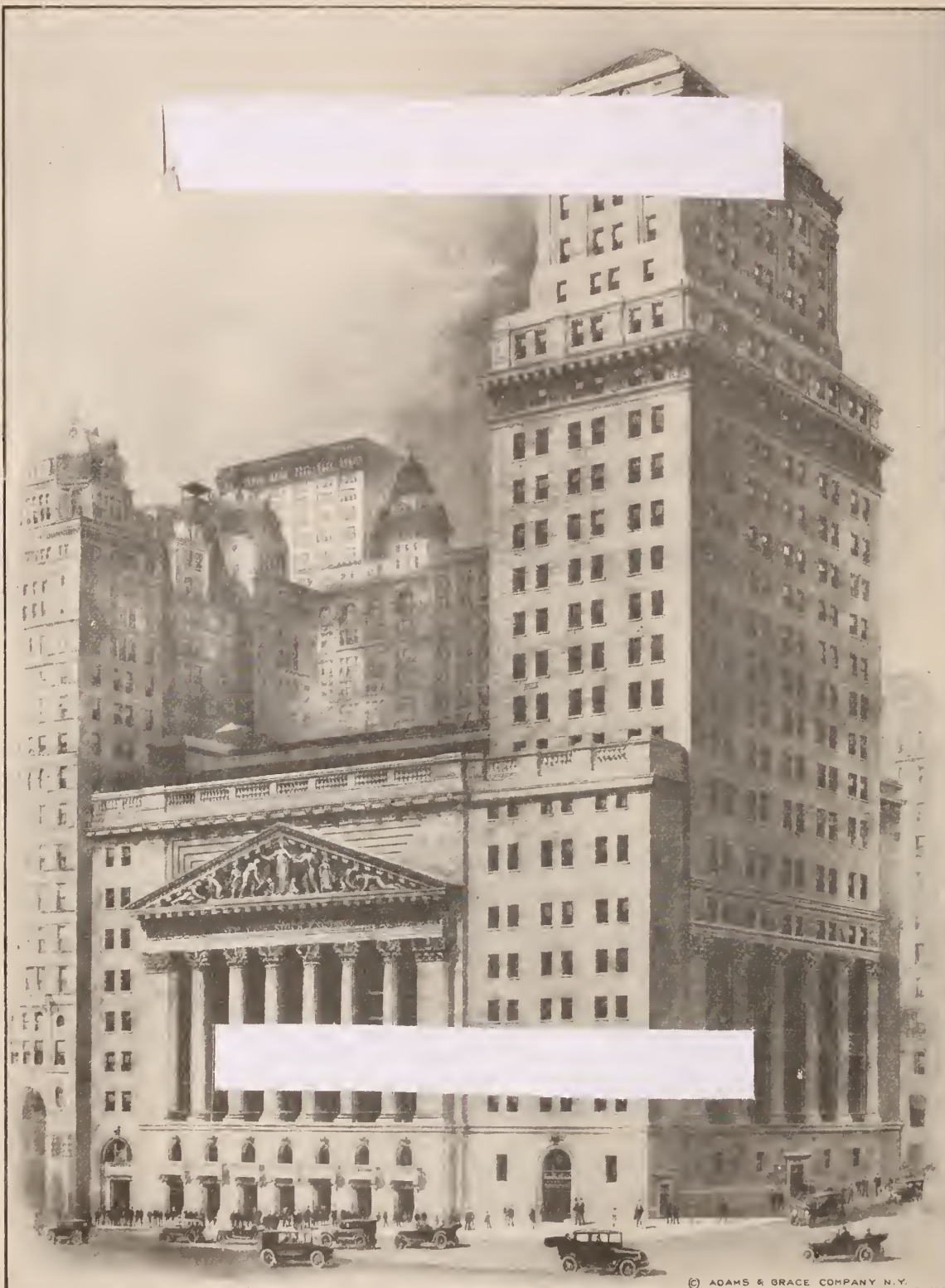
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THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

1812



1924

UPON the liquidation of the First Bank of the United States, which had its development under Alexander Hamilton, this Bank was chartered, its stock offered to the stockholders of the liquidating bank, and three days before the beginning of the War of 1812, it began business.

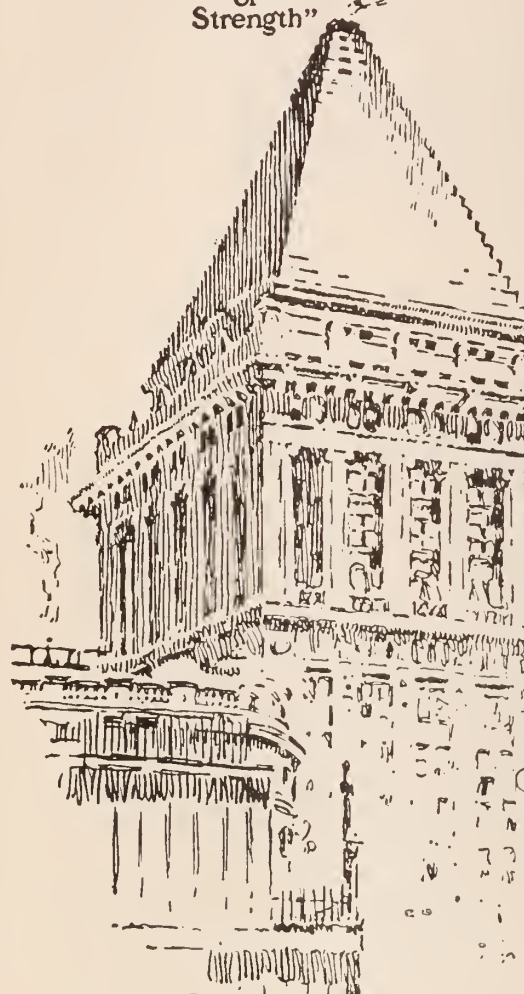
DURING the intervening 112 years, it has served daily the financial requirements of domestic and foreign commerce, and holds the leading position among financial institutions in the Western Hemisphere. It has lived under twenty-nine Administrations, twelve of which during the past sixty-three years have been Republican and four Democratic. Its depositors and clients, its stockholders, its directors, its officers, are not all of one Party, and institutionally, it has no Party affiliation. It has always held it as its duty to support the endeavors and acts of the ruling Administration so far as in its opinion they were economically and financially sound and for the public good. Its advice and counsel have not been colored by Party bias.

REGARDLESS of the results of this Convention, and the subsequent election, we shall go on with policy unchanged. We only ask for American business which we serve, fair treatment, and a chance in the world competition which is bound to be increasingly severe in the months and years to come.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK

HEAD OFFICE: 55 WALL STREET

"A Tower
of
Strength"



EXPERIENCE STRENGTH FACILITIES CONNECTIONS

A CONNECTION with Bankers Trust Company links you with a world-wide system of commercial banking capably rendered through strong and responsible banking institutions at home and abroad.

Whether your transactions are local, national or international, this service works for you with accuracy and dispatch.

Experience, strength, facilities and connections contribute to the satisfactory commercial banking co-operation characteristic of the Bankers Trust Company.



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*in Merchandising
and Advertising*

SPAN THE WORLD



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WHEREVER civilized man goes John Wanamaker is known. Not only through North and South America and in Europe, but 'round the world.

In addition to the Wanamaker London and Paris Houses long established and now permanently owned, and the Shanghai House in the East, there are direct Wanamaker connections with the most important Houses in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Russia; in Algiers, Tunis, Egypt, Turkey, Persia and Arabia; in India, Kashmir, Afghanistan and Burmah; in Australia, New Zealand and Tahiti; in China, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, the Philippines and Siam; as well as in the islands and countries closer home—in Cuba and Porto Rico, in Mexico, Central America, Brazil and other parts of the South American Continent.

Wanamaker world-travelers in quest of the new, penetrate to the very edge of the desert, even to the door of untrodden Thibet. And here, at Yarkand in Kashmir, the threshold of Thibet, the Lama priests come down from the mountains to sell to Wanamaker's their buddhas and brasses which later are found in the Far East Shop.

At Peshawar on the Afghan frontier and Rawal Pindi at the gateway to Kashmir; from Bombay to Amritsar, Agra, Benares, to Delhi and Madras; in Penang and the Straits Settlements to Singapore; in Ran-

goon and Mandalay; in Shanghai, Peking, Foochau, Soochau, and Hong Kong; in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kioto, Gifu, Nara and Nikko;

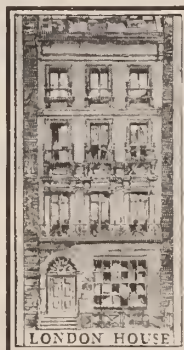
in Manila, Korea and Manchuria—everywhere John Wanamaker is known as both buyer and seller, as merchant and advertiser, as a pioneer in the business service of mankind.

World-wide is the story of John Wanamaker's taking \$24 out of his \$24.67 first day's sales 63 years ago to place the advertisement in the newspapers which later, followed by others, led to the great advertising of today and helped to make the modern newspaper.

His business innovations, his money back and one price systems, his courtesies of shopping, his making a store a palace of art and music—all are part of the world's business history.

Creative genius never dies. John Wanamaker lives in the institutions he founded even more creatively today because his work goes higher with each new advance of mankind. From the New York House to the London House—first time from House to House—and over Great Britain and Europe the name was recently

carried by radio in the broadcasting of the famous organs of the world, by Dupré and Courboin. There is no limit to the power and life of an ideal so generously given to the world. John Wanamaker freely gave all his discoveries. He gave to the people their North Star of Business.



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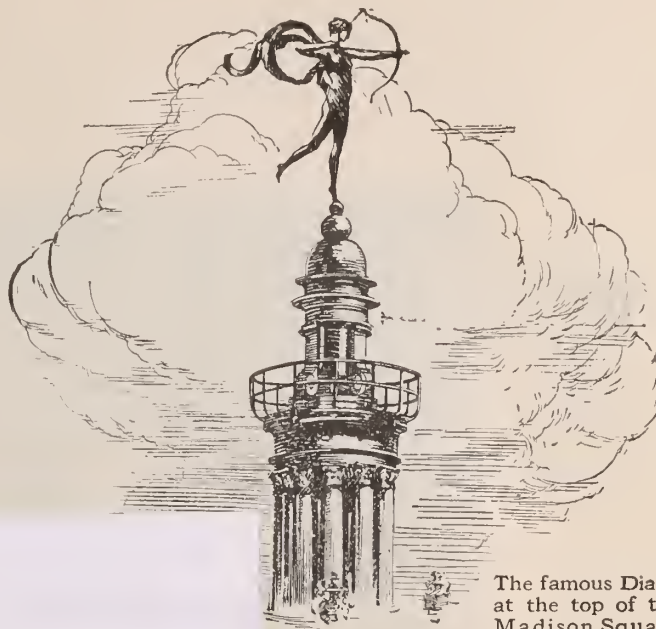


THE LEVIATHAN, noted as the greatest transport in history, carried 190,000 troops across the Atlantic, the maximum load being 13,000. Her passenger accommodations total 3399; officers and crew 1100. Her length overall is 949 ft. 9 in.; gross tonnage 59,956. She carries 9616 tons of fuel oil; develops 65,000 horsepower under service condition; normal speed, service condition, 22 knots. Gymnasiums, swimming pool, social halls, libraries are all provided with the most efficient, most tasteful and most modern equipment.



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ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INC.
316 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY



The famous Diana
at the top of the
Madison Square
Garden Tower.

THE veering winds of the Convention may point this way and that, but at the end will settle down to a steady breeze in one definite direction.

From all points of the compass you have come to accomplish your task. It is a great pleasure to welcome you all and to greet in person many friends from out of town.

When the convention is over it will also be a pleasure to help smooth your way, whether the winds shall carry you West, or North, or South, or whether you use the port of New York as a point of departure for a trip to Europe.

Wherever your journey takes you, we wish you favoring winds and smooth sailing. Bon Voyage!

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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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Main Office
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Uptown Branch
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OCCASIONALLY the genius of man produces some masterpiece of art—a symphony, a book, a painting—of such surpassing greatness that for generation upon generation it stands as an ideal, unequaled and supreme. For more than three score years the position of the Steinway piano has been comparable to such a masterpiece—with this difference: A symphony, a book, a painting, once

given to the world, stands forever as it is. But the Steinway, great as it was in Richard Wagner's day, has grown greater still with each generation of the Steinway family. From Wagner, Liszt and Rubinstein down through the years to Paderewski, Rachmaninoff and Hofmann, the Steinway has come to be "the Instrument of the Immortals" and the instrument of those who love immortal music.

*Steinway & Sons and their dealers have made it conveniently possible for music lovers to own a Steinway.
Prices: \$875 and up, plus freight at points distant from New York.*

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EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

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In 1868 New York had its last National Democratic Convention



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FIFTY-SIX years ago! A long period—in which the whole business structure of the United States has undergone great changes.

And during all that time—even longer—the organization which is now the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company has been meeting the diverse, changing requirements of American business.

Today, with its complete facilities and great resources focused in highly specialized departments, the Irving-Columbia offers every type of banking and trust service needed by every type of business or by the individual.

Our newly-created Out-of-Town Office, located in the Woolworth Building, is in constant touch with correspondents or representatives in virtually every trade center of importance in this country or abroad.

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More than *Two Million*
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THE vast structure of the American democracy is built four-square upon two words—*voluntary co-operation*. One hundred and ten million people are working together and they are working *voluntarily*, because that is the way in which Americans must be allowed to work.

Voluntary co-operation has given us a matchless railway system, but it also has permitted this system at times to become seriously impaired. This has been the case when greed, indifference or the blighting effect of purely partisan considerations have interfered with its true function—that of serving *public*, rather than private or political interests. *Such impairment has cost the nation billions of dollars.*

A great party, hoping to assume the responsibilities of national government, can deal with few subjects of equal magnitude. Its members should understand the basic facts as they have been set forth clearly, simply and with entire fairness in a little book entitled,

“THE AMERICAN WAYS”

(Volume II of The Manhattan Library of Popular Economics)

This small volume, which can be read through in less than an hour, throws a flood of light on one of the most misunderstood questions of the present day.

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Courtesy of The New York Edison Company

A NIGHT VIEW OF BROADWAY

Transformation in Transportation

on the

Sunset Route to **California** Every mile a scene worth while



THE SUNSET LIMITED will soon appear as an exclusively First Class Train with All New Equipment. Added luxuries will make it more attractive to those who desire the last word in passenger travel.

The Sleeping Cars will be of the latest type. The Club Car will provide Barber Shop, Bath, and Valet Service for the men. The Observation Car will have a Rest Room and Bath for the ladies. There will be **NO EXTRA FARE!**

Oil-Burning Locomotives and Rock-Ballasted Roadbed will assure Freedom from Smoke, Soot, Cinders and Dust, and the balmy atmosphere of the Southern States will permit of Open Windows Across Country from New Orleans to California whenever desired.

There will be no Tourist Cars or Coaches in the train. The Food and Service in the Dining Car will be **UN-EXCELLED.**

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

THE THEATRICAL DISTRICT

To the DELEGATES *of the* DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION



YOU are assembled from all our States to choose the standard-bearer of your party—the man whom you wish to have as the Chief Executive of our Nation for the next four years.

WE who make and circulate motion pictures are united in an effort to provide rightfully for the people of all our States their principal form of entertainment and diversion—not only for four years, but always.

BIG tasks, serious tasks—both.

WE wish you well in yours, and are grateful for your appreciation and understanding of ours.

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THE WORKADAY DRAWBRIDGES OVER THE HARLEM RIVER



Courtesy of The New York Edison Company

THE CIVIC CENTER OF NEW YORK

PUT YOUR SAVINGS *in a* SAVINGS BANK

AMONG the great words of our language are these—INDUSTRY and THRIFT. Industry produces wealth. Thrift stores up that wealth for future use and for the production of more wealth.

The Savings Bank is the medium through which millions of industrious citizens are acquiring wealth. The Savings Bank stands for absolute safety. Funds are carefully invested under state supervision. All earnings, above actual expenses, are paid to depositors as dividends or added to surplus for their protection.

Safeguard your earnings by putting them in a Savings Bank. The Savings Bank depositor cannot fail to win. A cordial welcome and efficient service await you at any of the banks listed below.

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The Brevoort Savings Bank, 522 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Brooklyn Savings Bank, Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Bushwick Savings Bank, 726-730 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The City Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Lafayette and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, DeKalb Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh, 209 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

East Brooklyn Savings Bank, Bedford Avenue, cor. DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

East New York Savings Bank, cor. Atlantic and Pennsylvania Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flatbush Savings Bank, 910 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fort Hamilton Savings Bank, 5th Avenue and 74th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fulton Savings Bank, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Greater New York Savings Bank, 5th Avenue and 9th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greenpoint Savings Bank, 807 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hamburg Savings Bank, 1451 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Home Savings Bank, Manhattan and Norman Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Kings County Savings Bank, 135 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kings Highway Savings Bank, 1601 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Lincoln Savings Bank of Brooklyn, 531 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Navy Savings Bank, 83 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Prudential Savings Bank, Broadway and Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Roosevelt Savings Bank of the City of New York, 1020-1026 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The South Brooklyn Savings Institution, 160-162 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sumner Savings Bank, 12 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank, 175 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

QUEENS COUNTY

College Point Savings Bank, 313 Thirteenth Street, College Point, L. I.

Jamaica Savings Bank, 360 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.

Long Island City Savings Bank, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

The Queens County Savings Bank, 80 Main Street, Flushing, L. I.

Savings Bank of Richmond Hill, Jamaica Avenue and 116th Street, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Savings Bank of Ridgewood, Forest and Myrtle Avenues, Ridgewood, Brooklyn.

The Rockaway Savings Bank, Far Rockaway, L. I.

RICHMOND COUNTY

Richmond County Savings Bank, 1609 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, S. I.

Staten Island Savings Bank, 81 Water Street, Stapleton, S. I.

NASSAU-SUFFOLK COUNTIES

Riverhead Savings Bank, Main St., Riverhead, L. I.

Roslyn Savings Bank, Roslyn, L. I.

Sag Harbor Savings Bank, Main St., Sag Harbor, L. I.

The Southold Savings Bank, Main St., Southold, L. I.

The Union Savings Bank of Patchogue, Ocean Ave., Patchogue, L. I.



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

THE MUSEUMS ON UPPER BROADWAY



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

PARK AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH FROM FIFTIETH STREET

PIERCE

THERE are workmen in the Pierce-Arrow factory who are more concerned about the good fortune of a Pierce-Arrow Car than any owner could possibly be. Their pride in their work and its consummation in the car they have so earnestly striven to make perfect, is the finest thing you buy when you buy a Pierce-Arrow. The reason for this feeling is that Pierce-Arrow is not a machine-made product in a strict sense. Machines help tremendously, with their power and their accuracy, but each car is perfected in its finer and more individual needs with handwork, and it is handwork of a kind calling for the highest spirit of craftsmanship on the part of the workman.

ARROW

Pierce-Arrow Passenger Cars—*Twelve Models*

Pierce-Arrow Dual-Valve Trucks

Chassis sizes 2-ton, 3-ton, 4-ton, 5-ton, 6-ton, 7½-ton

Pierce-Arrow Six Cylinder—Dual-Valve—Dual Ignition Motor Bus

HARROLD'S MOTOR CAR COMPANY

233 West 54th Street
New York

Atlantic Avenue and Bedford Place
Brooklyn



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

HELL GATE BRIDGE

“The Home of Toys”

F. A. O. SCHWARZ

Corner of Fifth Avenue & 31st Street

Bids the Delegates to the Democratic National Convention a very hearty welcome and invites them with their families to visit

THIS, THE

Largest Toy Shop in New York

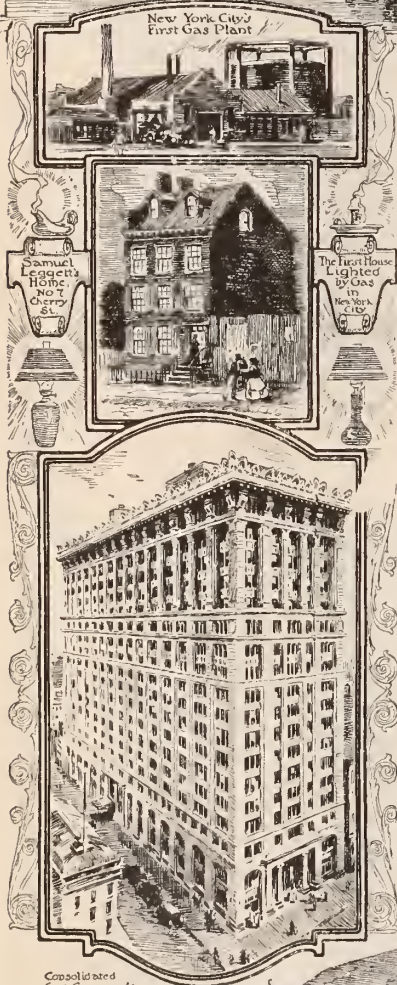
Nowhere else will be found such an infinite variety of Toys and Gifts from the simplest to those of an educational character at most attractive prices.

We also carry carefully selected Juvenile Books, Croquet Sets, Archery, Sporting and Camping Goods and Beach Supplies.

Established upwards of fifty years

WE ARE PROUD OF THE SERVICE WE RENDER

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE YEARS AGO OUR FIRST NEW YORK CITY GAS COMPANY CHARTER WAS GRANTED



ONE needs only to study the growth of the Gas industry in New York City to visualize the growth of the metropolis. Our first charter was granted us on March 26, 1823—one hundred and one years ago. Our expansion has always been a trifle ahead of the City's so that the increasing population would not be without its Gas service.

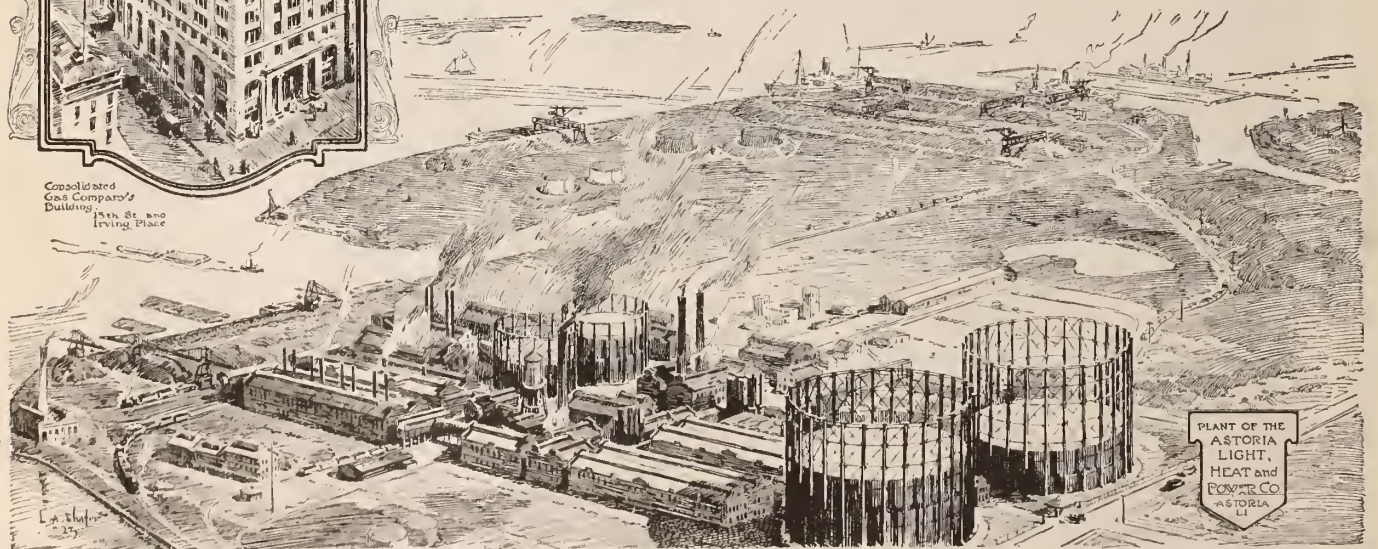
Our properties today are valued at about \$750,000,000. The combined sales of gas of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York and its affiliated gas companies in 1923 were 41,448,991,500 cubic feet of gas. We used 133,000,000 gallons of oil and 748,000 gross tons of coal to manufacture the gas.

In 1868 the population of Manhattan and The Bronx was 949,685. Today we have 955,355 gas meters in those two Boroughs alone.

The picture below shows the largest gas manufacturing plant in the world. Each of the two gasholders holds 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Our gas supply has never failed.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President



WE KNOW NO DAY OR NIGHT—ONLY EFFICIENCY

Seven Little Servants of the Home

These seven Little Electric Servants will work
throughout the summer for a family of five
for 55 cents a week



Electric Iron
Four hours use weekly

15C a week



Electric Toaster
Fifteen minutes every day

7C a week



Electric Dish Washer
Forty-five minutes every day

8C a week



Electric Vacuum Cleaner
Twenty minutes every day

3C a week



Electric Percolator
Fifteen minutes every day

5C a week



Electric Washing Machine
Average family washing

3C a week



Electric Fan
Four hours every day

14C a week

TOTAL

55C a week

The New York Edison Company

At Your Service

Irving Place and Fiiteenth Street



Courtesy of The New York Edison Company

MID NEW YORK FROM THE JERSEY SHORE



Courtesy of The New York Edison Company

NIGHT VIEW OF NEW YORK FROM THE METROPOLITAN TOWER



BROOKLYN

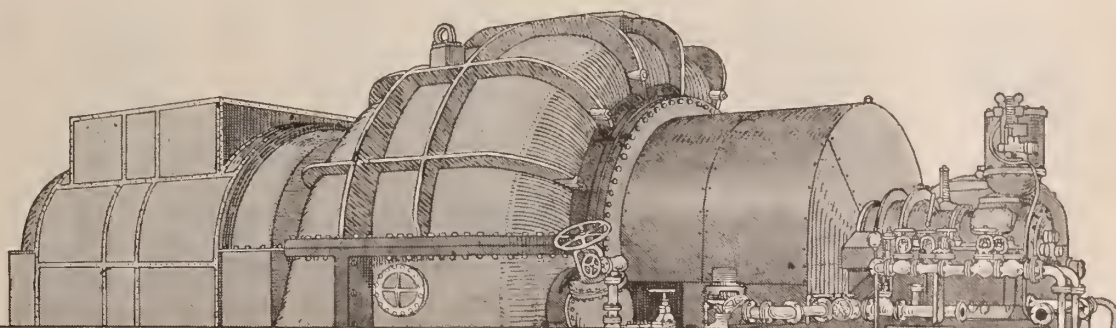
-- the fastest growing borough of Greater New York
is a great industrial city

Admirably situated for
Manufacturing and
Shipping
Facilities
and

Admirably served with
Electric light and
Power
For all purposes
by the

BROOKLYN EDISON COMPANY

Largest steam-electric generator in the world. In service in the new Hudson Avenue Station of the
Brooklyn Edison Company



The Only Typewriter Permitted in the Democratic Convention Hall!

THE REMINGTON-NOISELESS (formerly The Noiseless Typewriter) has been chosen as the official typewriter of the 1924 Democratic National Convention. No other typewriter has ever held this enviable position.

This is a repetition of what occurred in 1920 when the Noiseless Typewriter was used not only in the Press Sections but even on the Speakers' Platforms at both the Chicago and San Francisco Conventions. It was also used by the Associated Press, the International News Service, the United Press and the Universal Service, as well as by the correspondents of the great daily newspapers.

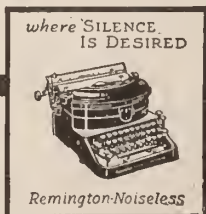
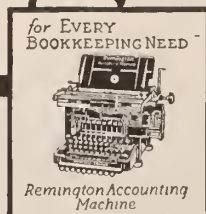
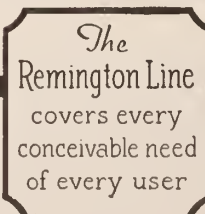
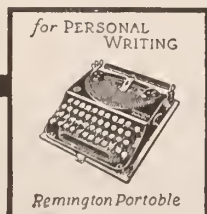
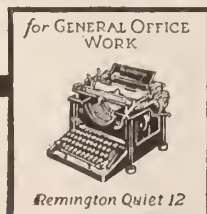
The Remington-Noiseless has again been selected, not only because of its silent operation but also because of its speed and dependability. It does not disturb and will stand up under the terrific strain of the Convention just as it did in 1920



This machine is the latest addition to the Remington Typewriter Line—an acquisition which makes the Remington Line universal. There is now a machine bearing the name Remington for every conceivable need of every typewriter user.

Remington Typewriters are famous for their ease of operation, lightness of touch and durability. Let us tell you about their many other features with no obligation to you.

Remington



REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY

374 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

*"For the purpose of accommodating
the citizens of the State"*

From the Charter of The Farmers'
Loan and Trust Company, 1822

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

22 WILLIAM STREET

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE, 475 FIFTH AVE., AT 41st ST.
NEW YORK

LONDON

15 Cockspur Street, S. W. 1
26 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2

PARIS

3 Rue d'Antin

Chartered in 1822, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has an experience extending over 102 years in the execution of trusts and in banking.

It acts as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, receiver and in other fiduciary capacities.

Deposits received subject to check or upon certificate.

Depository for moneys paid into court and for Legal Reserves of State Banks.

Fiscal Agent for States, Counties and Cities.

LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, CABLE TRANSFERS

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Vice-Presidents

Samuel Sloan
Augustus V. Heely
(& Secy.)
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Cornelius R. Agnew
William A. Duncan
Horace F. Howland

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Thomas M. Godwin
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John G. Kilbreth
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Mgr. Credit Dept.

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Benjamin H. McKee

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Henry R. Taylor
Paul M. Warburg



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

LOOKING NORTH ON FIFTH AVENUE FROM FIFTY-FIRST STREET



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF FIFTH AVENUE

OUR PLATFORM

Courtesy—Efficiency—Service

VOTERS judge a candidate by two things—his ability and the platform on which he stands. In like manner, you may judge a banking institution.

With twelve offices in four boros of Greater New York, with resources of more than \$100,000,000 and with important connections throughout the United States and abroad, the Manufacturers Trust Company is able to give broad, constructive service in all its departments—commercial banking, investment, trust, thrift and foreign.

Our platform has three planks—"Courtesy—Efficiency—Service." Every officer and employee lives up to them. A cordial invitation is especially extended to visitors, delegates and their friends to visit any of our offices listed below.

Manufacturers Trust Company

BORO OF MANHATTAN

139 Broadway, at Cedar Street
481 Eighth Ave., corner 34th St.
385 Fourth Ave., corner 27th St.
513 Fifth Ave., corner 43rd St.
415 Broadway, corner Canal St.

BORO OF QUEENS

1696 Myrtle Ave.,
corner Cypress Ave., Ridgewood
BORO OF BRONX
1042 Westchester Ave.,
corner Southern Boulevard

BORO OF BROOKLYN

774 Broadway, corner Sumner Ave.
84 Broadway, corner Berry Street
225 Havemeyer St., near Broadway
710 Grand St., near Graham Ave.
190 Joralemon St., near Court St.



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

CHARTERED 1853

United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL \$2,000,000. SURPLUS and UNDIVIDED
PROFITS \$17,527,314.38.

THIS COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, COURT DEPOSITARY and in all other recognized trust capacities.

It receives deposits subject to check, allows interest on daily balances and holds and manages securities and other property, real and personal, for estates, corporations and individuals, and acts as Trustee under corporate mortgages, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent for corporate bonds and stocks.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, *President*

William M. Kingsley,
1st Vice-President

Williamson Pell*Vice-President*

Wilfred J. Worcester.....*Secretary*

Frederic W. Robbert.....*Comptroller*

Charles A. Edwards...*Asst. Secretary*

Robert S. Osborne....*Asst. Secretary*

William C. Lee.....*Asst. Secretary*

Thomas H. Wilson....*Asst. Secretary*

William G. Green.....*Asst. Secretary*

Alton S. Keeler.....*Asst. Secretary*

Trustees:

JOHN A. STEWART, *Chairman of the Board*

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Lewis Cass Ledyard,
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Payne Whitney,

Edward W. Sheldon,
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Arthur Curtiss James,
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William Vincent Astor,
John Sloane,
Frank L. Polk,



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

GRANT'S TOMB



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, LOOKING NORTH FROM SEVENTY-SECOND STREET

DOMINO MINTS

Manufactured by
CHASE CANDY COMPANY
Incorporated

FACTORIES

445-451 West 42nd Street, New York

Phones: Longacre 1668-1669

711-721 Sip St., West Hoboken, N. J.

Phone: Union 0019





Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



Courtesy of Valentine's Manual of Old New York

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

UNCERTAINTIES!

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

?

WHO WILL BE NOMINATED?

WHAT WILL THE PLATFORM SAY?

WILL THE CANDIDATE NOMINATED BE ELECTED?

WHAT WOULD YOU GIVE TO KNOW?

Many have their opinions. Some feel pretty sure. There is much enthusiasm. There are many prophecies.

But no one knows.

No one will know the name of the nominee until the fateful ballot has been cast; no one will know who is to be the next President until the evening of November fourth next—and perhaps not then!

Uncertainties!

If the National Committees could only *insure* against them!

But there is no insurance company that can insure against the uncertainties of a national convention or a national election.

OTHER UNCERTAINTIES

The delegates will get all worked up over this convention and over the election following. They will get into a fever heat. They will make plans; they will consult; they will bargain; they will make promises; they will even tell some whoppers—because they will say they are sure. Sure nothing!

There is a question of very much more importance to every Delegate than the outcome of this convention. There is something more important to the voters than the result of the election that will follow.

It is this—Will you live twenty years, or ten years or one year? You are relatively worth more to your family than this or any convention is to the country.

Conventions and elections are mere incidents. The country will be safe in any event. You can afford to see your candidate or your party defeated—

But you cannot afford to die and leave your family unprovided for.

No real man or woman can afford to do that.

And here's the comfort of it—you don't need to. You are not obliged even to take a risk. You can absolutely insure against such a result.

Great duties cannot always be easily discharged. Sometimes they can be. The discharge of the greatest duty in life—the protection of dependents—looks to be the most difficult of all. In reality it is the simplest of all. Great problems cannot always be easily solved. Sometimes they can be. It depends on how fearlessly and honestly we approach them.

How easy, how simple the method of solving the great problem of duty to one's family.

Just insure your life and it's done.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President.



Courtesy of The New York Edison Company

WHERE HALF THE WORLD LANDS



Courtesy of The New York Edison Company

AN AFTERNOON CROWD ON FIFTH AVENUE



GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL RESTAURANT

~~~~~  
famous for its  
oyster bar  
~~~~~

Lower Level

GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
NEW YORK, N. Y.



Operated by

THE UNION NEWS COMPANY





Courtesy of The New York Edison Company

MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE VANDERBILT MANSION



Courtesy of The New York Edison Company

MACDOUGAL ALLEY, IN NEW YORK'S LATIN QUARTER



RIBBONS



'ROUND THE CLOCK
WITH



“AMERICA’S BEST RIBBONS”

Highest Award Wherever Shown

MANUFACTURED

FOR THE

Retailer — Jobber — Manufacturer

INCLUDING

The Widest Range of Patterns in the World
for Every Usage

MADE BY

JOHNSON-COWDIN-EMMERICH,
INCORPORATED

FORTY EAST THIRTIETH STREET

NEW YORK

Riverside Mill
Paterson, N. J.

Lady Fair Mill
Norwalk, Conn.

Progress Mill
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tremont Mill
New York City

BRANCH WAREHOUSE & SALES OFFICE—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

United Profit-Sharing Corporation



Wool Soap
Q Macaroni
Classic Soap
Rainbow Mints
Luzianne Coffee
Wool Soap Flakes
Hi-Brow Ginger Ale
National Brand Rice
Truth Brand Vanilla
Rainbow Candy Wafers
Wrigley's Chewing Gum
Kleenkut Butter Dishes
Beech-Nut Clothes Pins
New Hampshire Table Syrup
Danish Pride Condensed Milk
Danish Pride Evaporated Milk
Barker's Animal & Poultry Foods
Neu-Carb, for Distress After Eating
Thos. J. Webb's Teas and Coffees
Spices, Extracts, Baking Powder
Swift's Pride Washing Powder
National Cup Teas & Coffees
Pilsner Brand Malt Syrup
Kewpie Bathroom Tissue
Beech-Nut Tooth Picks
Champion Paper Dishes
Tootsie Raisin Rolls
Votan Teas & Coffees
Tootsie Lunch Rolls
Tootsie Nut Rolls
Sunbrite Cleanser
Arrow B'r x Soap
Tootsie Rolls
Q Egg Noodles
Q Spaghetti
Tru-Lax

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS
ARE PACKED WITH THE WELL KNOWN
TRADE-MARKED PRODUCTS
LISTED ON THIS
PAGE



VISITORS
WE EXTEND TO YOU
A CORDIAL INVITATION TO
VISIT OUR OFFICE. WE BELIEVE
YOU WILL BE INTERESTED IN PERSONALLY
SEEING OUR PROFIT-SHARING PLAN IN OPERATION



UNITED PROFIT-SHARING CORPORATION
Redemption Agent

44 WEST 18th STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.



To Better Serve the Trade

THE new New York building of The American News Company, Inc., is shown above as it will appear upon completion, occupying the entire block front on the west side of Varick street, from Spring to Dominick streets.

Constructed of fireproof reinforced concrete, the twelve stories will give an approximate total of 300,000 square feet of floor space. In addition to large and attractive sales rooms, executive offices, and operating departments, there will be stock rooms equipped with over one hundred miles of steel shelving, to take care of a stock of some 5,000 different stationery and toy items and over 1,000,000 books. Interior loading platforms will insure efficient shipping and eliminate all traffic congestion that curb loading produces. The roof will be equipped with recreation courts and will augment a rest room and cafeteria for employees. An automatic telephone and call system, and large display windows, dressed by experts as display suggestions to dealers, will be added features. The entire building will be fitted with carefully planned new equipment.

The Turner Construction Company are the contractors for the new building, which was designed by Mr. Russell G. Cory, with Mr. William F. Wholey as equipment specialist.

When the last concrete is poured, the last rivet hammered home, and the painter makes his last stroke, 300,000 more feet of floor space will begin at once to operate to better a service that for sixty years has been efficient in and proud of its purpose, that of distributing a nation's reading matter to every dealer in every corner of the United States and Canada regularly, and on time. With some twenty-two thousand different periodicals in the country, and the millions of books from the simplest A-B-C to the most profound works, it is easy to visualize the scope of this organization. The building when completed will be but one unit of seventy-five located throughout the country, efficiently serving the reader, the dealer, the publisher, the country.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, INC.

New Building at Varick, Spring and Dominick Streets, New York

STOP!

Refresh
Yourself

What do you
think the red
signs are for?



Drink

Coca-Cola

TRADE MARK
REGISTERED

Delicious and Refreshing 5¢

The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Some Facts About **NEW YORK'S LAUNDRIES!**

The power laundries in Greater New York
number in excess of 600.

They represent an investment of over
\$20,000,000.00.

They serve more than 300,000 families.

They do an annual business of approximately
\$50,000,000.00.

They employ more than 12,000 men and
women.

THIS is a REAL Industry!

LAUNDRY BOARD OF TRADE

of GREATER NEW YORK, Inc.
H. K. WILDER, *Secretary*

602-3 TIMES BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY



Such popularity must be deserved

TO BE singled out for public honor, a man must have proved his quality. And to be chosen by millions, even a cigarette must have "made good."

So Chesterfield's swift rise to

popularity is more than a measure of success. It is proof positive of finer tobaccos—which means better taste.

And better taste is the sole reason for Chesterfield's huge sale.

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

They Satisfy—millions!

Radio Reception

— more perfect this summer!

*Tremendous improvements in sending and receiving
combine with better programs to provide
the best of radio fun!*

This is indeed a radio summer! The vital interest of the presidential campaign—waged right in your own home. The glorious and inspiring church services. The important sporting events, market reports, home hints, intensely interesting talks, gay music—all these diversions are brought directly to you.

Why Sending Is Better

Last summer many high power broadcasting stations operated on a single wave length. This summer they are spread over a wave band. You may choose at your will. Sending stations have greatly increased their power and are spreading their programs over many more miles. Broadcasting from interconnected stations includes many people who would formerly have been deprived of the unlimited pleasures of radio.

*For sixteen years the Brandes name
has consistently stood for service
—for skill—and dependability.*



Table-Talker . . . \$10.00
50c additional west of the Rockies
In Canada . . . 14.00



Navy Type Headset . . \$ 8.00
In Canada . . . 11.00



Superior Headset . . \$6.00
In Canada . . . 7.00

Why Reception Is Clearer

Setshave been vastly improved. They are more keenly selective, more sensitive, more satisfactory generally. Vacuum tubes have been re-designed, new circuits have been developed. New loudspeakers, assuring accurate and true reproduction, have been put on the market. In fact, the combination of finer programs, stronger sending and clearer reception now makes the marvels of radio an active part of every day life.

*All Brandes Products are sold
under a money-back guarantee
by reliable dealers everywhere.*

Brandes

The name to know in Radio

AMERICA SHOULD PRODUCE ITS OWN RUBBER—*J.B. Firestone*



The Standard of Low Pressure Tires

BALLOON GUM-DIPPED CORDS

Blazing New Trails of Supreme Motoring Comfort and Safety

Veterans among Balloon Gum-Dipped Cord users—those who were first to test these remarkable low-pressure tires—are more enthusiastic than ever in their praises.

After thousands of miles of driving, over all sorts of roads, they have come to know just what Balloon Gum-Dipped Cords have contributed to comfort, safety and economy of motoring.

They know that distances can be covered in far shorter driving time and that mountainous passes, rough stretches of highway, rutty, cut-up country roads and desert wastes will not retard their progress as formerly.

With these full-size Balloons, road shocks, jolts and vibration are cushioned before they reach chas-

sis, engine or body of car to cause damage and rapid depreciation. With double the usual road contact, Balloon Gum-Dipped Cords are the safest equipment for any car. They give brakes a new responsiveness and power.

The most pleasant and economical tours this season will be made on Balloon Gum-Dipped Cords. Firestone Gum-Dipping puts strength and stamina into these tires, enabling them to meet every strain and deliver added thousands of miles. This special Firestone construction insures minimum fuel consumption.

Any Firestone Service Dealer will make the changeover quickly and at lowest cost, because he is prepared to supply you not only with the full-size Balloon Tires but the special Firestone wheel as well.



Firestone

FACTORIES:
AKRON, OHIO
Hamilton, Ont.

M O S T M I L E S P E R D O L L A R

Lehn & Fink's CONVENTION GAZETTE

Published Whenever the Democratic National Convention
Is Held in New York

Vol. 1, No. 1

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1924

50 CENTS

Landslide Nominates Pebeco on First Ballot

Men's Faces May Be Things of Beauty

There is no reason why a man's face should not be a thing of beauty. In any event, seeing it's the only face he's got, he ought to take care of it.

Every time a man goes over his only face with a razor, he leaves behind tiny abrasions and sometimes honest-to-goodness gashes. Let one of these scratches or wounds become infected and the whole physiognomy is seriously in danger.

Consequently, delegates, boy friends and favorite sons, you ought to take care of your faces when you are shaving them. You can do it easily and pleasantly by using "LYSOL" Shaving Cream. This contains just enough of the antiseptic ingredients of "LYSOL" to render it soothing and healing. You will enjoy using it. It will prevent infection and save your face.

Hadn't you better see your druggist?

*Popular dentifrice easily cleans up — Sure to
appeal to voters in all states — Known and
liked everywhere*

Meeting with practically no opposition and cheered lustily by every delegation, Pebeco was unanimously nominated as favorite Democratic dentifrice on the first ballot taken in the Democratic National Convention, now in session in Madison Square Garden.

The Pebeco platform is so popular in all sections of the country that the election looks like a certainty. Pebeco stands for a clean oral cavity. It has been successful in stimulating the salivary glands so that they secrete an increased flow of cleansing fluids over the surfaces of the teeth.

Welcome to New York

Lehn and Fink, Inc., as New Yorkers, take great pleasure in welcoming the delegates, their wives and daughters, their sons, secretaries, sisters, cousins and aunts, to their city. As importers of botanicals and chemicals, we take special delight in extending a most democratic welcome. The key to the city has been given to you; make merry with it,—and we will supply the necessary elixirs to relieve your fatigue.

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SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$22,000,000

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BUSINESS

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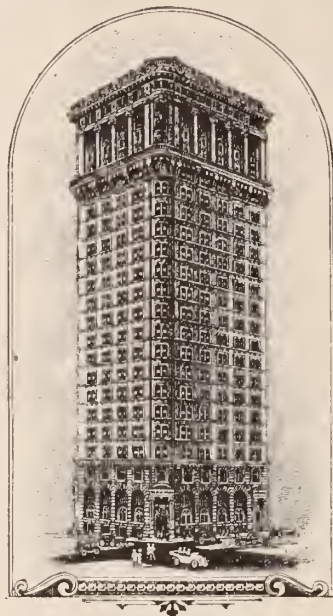
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INCORPORATED 1889

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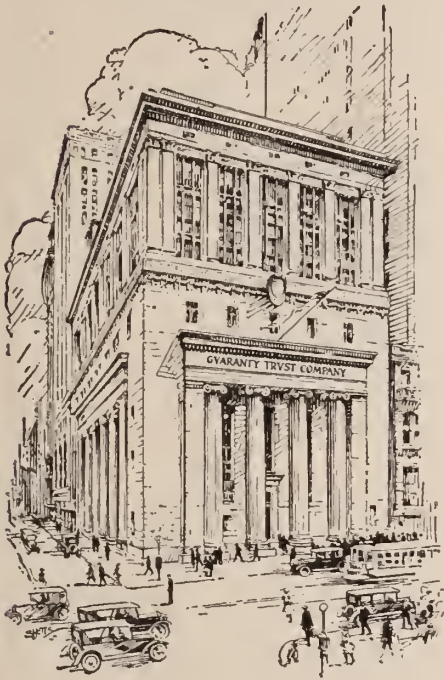
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The reputation of The Peoples Trust Company is founded upon its demonstrated ability to make the accounts of its customers valuable to them.

The friendly and helpful service rendered by this institution enlists the cheerful cooperation of its customers in contributing towards its prosperity.

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Guaranty Trust Company of New York

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Statement January 1st, 1924

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Bonds of United States,	16,795,154.06
Bonds of States,	3,475,000.00
Bonds of Cities,	3,159,870.54
Bonds of Towns and Villages,	35,000.00
Bonds of Railroads,	12,325,514.27
Banking House,	550,000.00
Other Real Estate,	5,000.00
Cash on hand and in Banks,	3,428,781.60
Demand Loans,	3,259,722.50
Interest due and accrued,	1,010,189.31
	\$105,367,867.28

LIABILITIES

Due 135,934 Depositors,	\$93,704,486.34
Reserved for Taxes,	36,000.00
Surplus (par value),	11,627,380.94
	\$105,367,867.28

These experienced business men direct the affairs of this bank

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Conservative management and a personal interest in each account partly explain the remarkable development of this institution.

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Undivided Profits \$319,000.00

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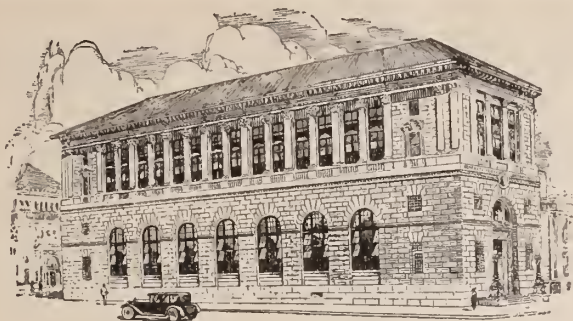
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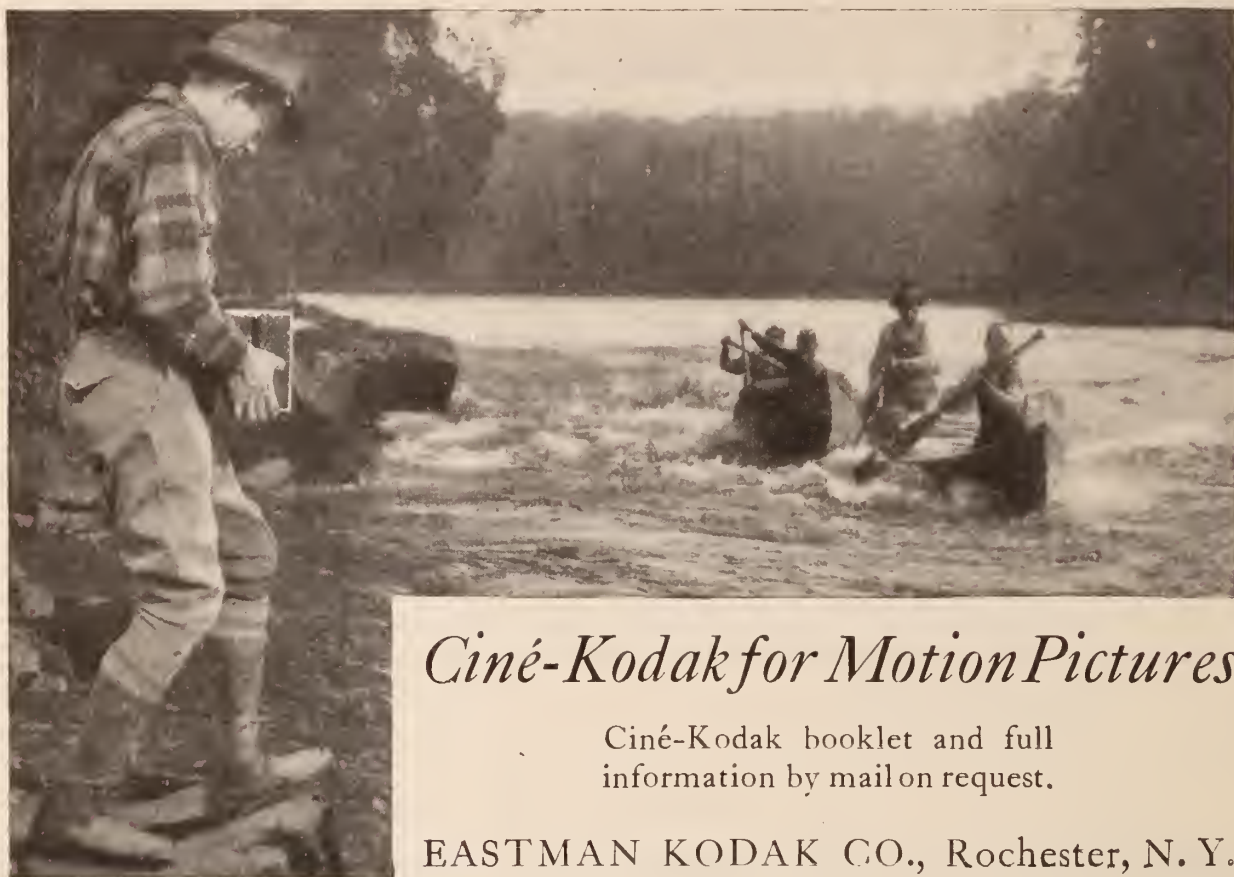
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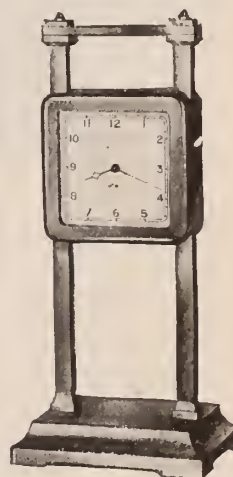
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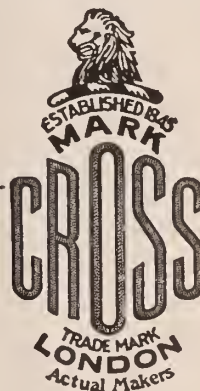
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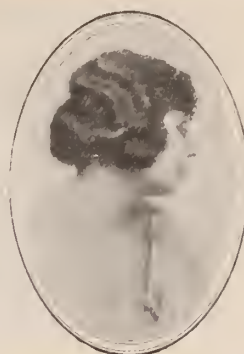
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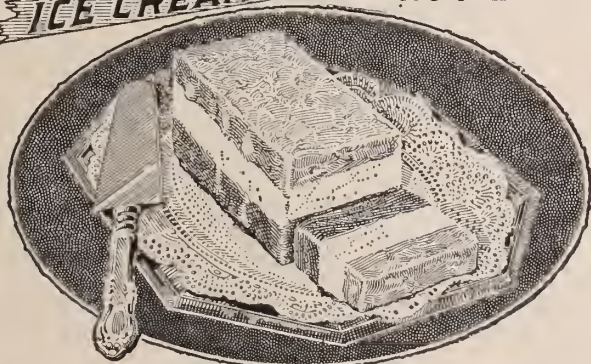
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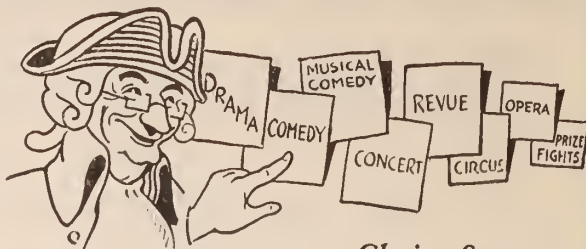
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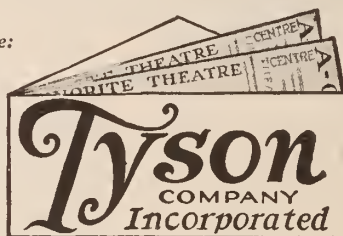
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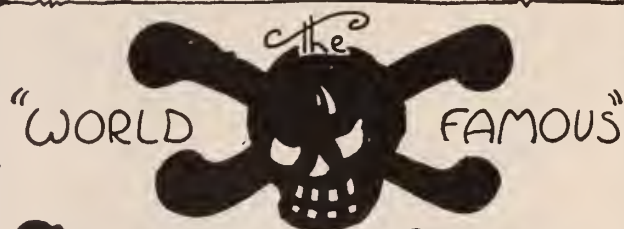
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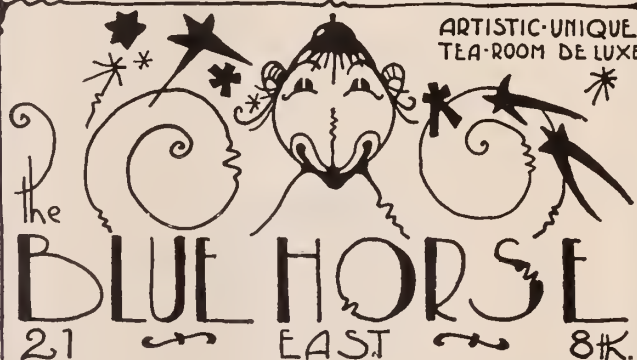
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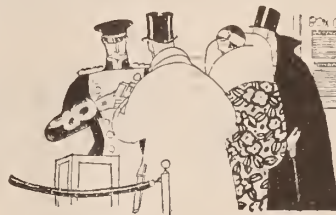
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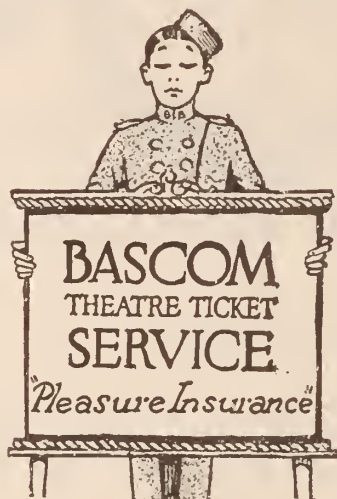
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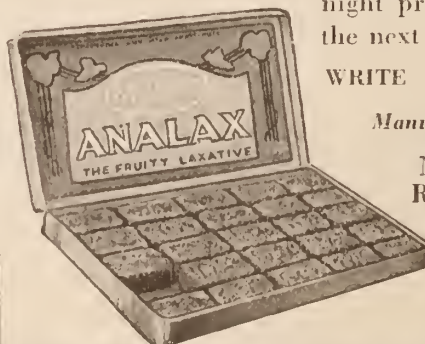
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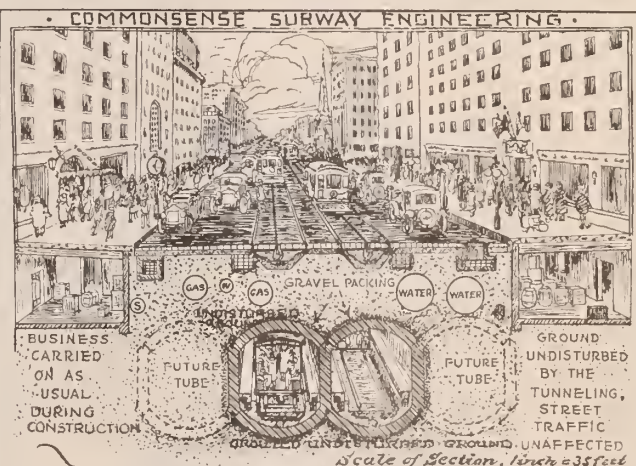
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Brooklyn Museum, New York City.

THIS stately building, an active center of the arts and sciences, is the Central Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, on Eastern Parkway and Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. It contains a notable collection of sculpture and paintings, textiles and various reproductions of masterpieces, as well as Egyptian archaeological collections and examples of Japanese, Chinese, and East Indian art.

All collections have been donated by public spirited citizens, but the upkeep of the museum is provided for by the city. The exhibits also include natural history, mineralogical and flora and fauna collections. As a cultural and educational force the Museum is of first importance.

CONTRIBUTED AS A COURTESY PAGE



IN 1868, New York entertained its first National Democratic Convention. Horatio Seymour, the Empire State's Civil War Governor, was named as the party's choice for President.

In 1868, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company had about fourteen hundred policies in force.

The increase in Democratic votes and in Metropolitan policies since 1868 affords some interesting comparisons.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Assets:
\$1,431,399,418

Insurance:
\$9,238,254,068

Policies, May 1, 1924:
31,078,000

Health Publications
Distributed, 1923
47,790,840

Year	Democratic Presidential Vote	Metropolitan Policies in Force
1868 . . .	2,709,615	1,443
1872 . . .	2,834,079	15,345
1876 . . .	4,284,885	17,508
1880 . . .	4,442,030	117,088
1884 . . .	4,911,017	675,447
1888 . . .	5,540,050	1,636,021
1892 . . .	5,554,414	2,719,860
1896 . . .	6,467,946	3,674,404
1900 . . .	6,358,071	5,494,057
1904 . . .	5,084,491	8,029,906
1908 . . .	6,409,106	9,960,106
1912 . . .	6,286,214	12,837,042
1916 . . .	9,129,606	16,952,769
1920 . . .	9,147,353	23,899,997

Facts About the Metropolitan Tower

Fifty stories or 700 feet high; base 75 x 85 feet. Steps from base to top—1,053.

Visitor's outlook, 660 feet above sidewalk. Within eye-range are the homes of one-sixteenth of the people of the United States.

The Tower Clock is the largest four-face timepiece in the world. Dials, 26 feet 6 inches in diameter; figures, four feet high; minute marks, 10½ inches in diameter.

Minute hand, 17 feet long, weight 1,000 pounds. Hour hand, 13 feet long, weight 700 pounds.

At night, 612 bulbs are used to illuminate the dial and hands.

Near the tower's top is an octagonal lantern, eight feet in diameter, which is continuously aglow at night, rising like a beacon-light over the city, and exemplifying the Metropolitan spirit of watchfulness and guidance. It is known widely as "The Light That Never Fails"

AN INVITATION

Sightseeing trips into the tower are conducted daily between 9 and 4 o'clock by Metropolitan guides. Your Convention card will admit you.



As a purely mutual company without stock or stockholders, serving without gain, devoting itself freely to useful civic endeavor and to the betterment of health, the Metropolitan has won recognition as a great and beneficent public institution.

Its insurance provides money to educate children, to shield widows and orphans, to yield pensions, to pay off mortgages, to compensate for sickness and accidents, to conserve savings and to repay business for loss resulting from death in its ranks.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Biggest in the World • More Assets • More Policyholders • More Insurance in Force • More New Insurance Each Year

HALEY FISKE, President • FREDERICK H. ECKER, Vice-President